

Herald INTERNATIONAL Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

The Global Newspaper Edited and Published in Paris. Printed simultaneously in Paris, London, Zurich, Hong Kong, Singapore, The Hague, Marseille, Miami, Rome, Tokyo.

No. 32,684 12/88

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MARCH 26-27, 1988

ESTABLISHED 1887

U.S. Ideas Offered On Arms Michigan Primary: Dukkakis vs. Jackson

Americans Seek Sensors in Space, But Soviets Frown

By R. Jeffrey Smith

WASHINGTON — The United States tentatively advanced two proposals on the contentious issue of space weapons during the visit to Washington this week of the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, U.S. officials said.

One proposal, aimed at clearing the path for development of sophisticated missile-tracking devices by the Pentagon's Strategic Defense Initiative program, would exempt space-based sensors from the limitations of the Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty of 1972.

A second proposal, not yet fully formed and presented in vague outline, would allow testing of a limited number of space weapons in a designated area above Earth, to be called a "space test range."

Officials said the proposals were intended to resolve the superpower dispute over SDI and requirements of the ABM Treaty.

Neither idea was embraced by Mr. Shevardnadze, however, and a Soviet official said Thursday that in two days of meetings he had heard no proposal by Secretary of State George P. Shultz to "bridge the gap" on the missile defense issue. "Maybe something was going with my ears," the official said.

The latest proposals came after a long deadlock within the Reagan administration about getting involved in any negotiations that could affect SDI.

Moscow has insisted, and now Washington is insisting as well, that a resolution of the space defense dispute is necessary if the two nations are to slash their long-range nuclear weapons by up to 50 percent in a treaty now being negotiated.

Both President Ronald Reagan and Michael S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, who will meet in Moscow beginning today, have said they hope such a treaty can be signed. But this week's talks made it clear that major obstacles remain.

Mr. Shultz said Wednesday that the United States had decided to suggest the ideas because an SDI formula agreed upon at the December meeting between Mr. Reagan and Mr. Gorbachev is now seen as unacceptably vague.

"We have to have a more full and clear understanding between us," he said.

By David S. Broder and Paul Taylor

Washington Post Service

DETROIT — Two campaigns with startlingly different bases and assumptions are being conducted at once for the Democratic presidential nomination.

Governor Michael S. Dukakis of Massachusetts is waging a campaign of implied inevitability.

NEWS ANALYSIS

based on his fund-raising clout and his lengthening list of endorsements from prominent party and public officials.

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson, his main rival, is waging a campaign of increasing credibility, based on his growing ability to pull crowds and attract votes in places many thought unlikely.

The two campaigns are inexorably squeezing out the competition, leaving less room for Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri, Senator Paul Simon of Illinois and Senator Albert Gore Jr. of Tennessee.

That is likely to be demonstrated again on Saturday, when Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Jackson battle for the lead in the Michigan primary and the others settle for the leftovers among the 138 delegates.

What makes the Dukakis-Jackson contest unusual is the widespread view that Mr. Dukakis gains almost as much if Mr. Jackson wins in such states as Michigan as if he himself wins.

Mr. Gephardt's campaign manager, Bill Carriek, remarked the other day that "Jackson's strength is creating Dukakis's inevitability" among party elites, who view the civil rights leader, who has never

held elective office, as a certain loser in November.

That view is deeply resented by Mr. Jackson, who is running neck-and-neck with Mr. Dukakis in popular votes and delegates in the first two-thirds of the states and has a chance of winning on Saturday.

"If I continue to get more votes and delegates than anybody else," Mr. Jackson told 6,000 fans at the University of Michigan field house Wednesday night, "I will be the nominee and I will deserve to be the nominee."

But establishment Democrats, such as Mark Siegel, a veteran national committee member, say "the fact that his principal challenger is someone who is seen as unelectable in November can only help Dukakis."

What would help Mr. Dukakis more, of course, would be getting more votes than Mr. Jackson, as he did in Iowa and New Hampshire. Mr. Gephardt recently said that "if Dukakis wins Michigan, and goes on to win New York, I think this thing begins to clear out."

Mr. Gephardt is taking what may be his last shot in Michigan; Mr. Simon is doing the same thing in Wisconsin on April 5; and Mr. Gore is still searching for a state he can win now that the South has voted.

If they are forced out, Mr. Dukakis would look more and more "inevitable" even though his supporters concede that under even a favorable scenario he is likely to be hundreds of delegates short of the

See VOTE, Page 4

Bob Dole conceded that George Bush would be the Republican presidential nominee. Page 3.



PANAMA STRIKE CONTINUES — As food shops remained closed nationwide during a strike in Panama, Ylka Rivas, center, reacted with anguish when told there was no more milk at a church food distribution center in San Miguelito. Meanwhile, as the country's cash shortage worsened, payday was delayed for the National Defense Forces. Page 4.

Troops Patrol in Armenia

Show of Force Considered Likely To Prevent Rally

By Gary Lee

MOSCOW — A heavy Soviet Army presence in the streets of Yerevan has raised tensions in the Armenian capital and made a planned demonstration there unlikely this weekend, Armenian activists said Friday.

One day before a scheduled protest in Yerevan, the Soviet authorities dispatched a heavy contingent of troops, according to local officials reached by telephone. Helicopters circled overhead, soldiers patrolled the streets and a deputy defense minister was in Yerevan to direct the operations.

Demonstrations planned Friday for the Baltic cities of Riga and Tallinn were both halted by police forces, according to local residents reached by telephone. A demonstration in Moscow on Friday by 30 Communist Tatars also was halted by the police after 10 minutes.

The Soviet authorities, focusing on the Nagorno-Karabakh Autonomous Region in the Azerbaijan Republic, are seeking to overcome nationalist strife there with a special eight-year program of economic and cultural assistance to its predominantly Armenian population.

Several activists reached in Yerevan said that the unusually heavy-handed army measures probably would make wide-scale protests difficult. But they said that some organizers of last month's street rallies, which attracted hundreds of thousands of people, are still seeking to start a new demonstration Saturday.

The earlier protest, staged to call for the unification of the Armenian Republic and the Nagorno-Karabakh region, was suspended on Feb. 27 after Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, met with its organizers and promised that he would review the situation.

In a statement Wednesday, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet indicated that the Armenian demand for Nagorno-Karabakh would be rejected and authorized the use of any means necessary to bring order to Azerbaijan and Armenia.

A program to improve economic and cultural life in Nagorno-Karabakh, whose population of 60,000 is more than 75 percent Armenian, was passed by the Politburo on Thursday.

Besides a proposal to provide an

N.Y. Stocks Plunge for 2d Day in a Row

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Stock prices in New York plunged Friday, with the Dow Jones industrial average falling more than 40 points for the second straight day.

The average of 30 major stocks fell 44.92 points to close at 1,978.95, closing out the worst week so far this year on the New York Stock Exchange. It was the first close below 2,000 since Feb. 18.

The Dow had slipped 10.37 points Thursday amid a sharp decline in the dollar. The U.S. currency fell again Friday, fueling worries that inflation would accelerate and that the Federal Reserve would have to boost interest rates to protect the dollar and dampen inflationary pressures.

Analysts said investors were still wary of stocks. They said Thursday's selloff had dealt a significant blow to the tenuous confidence that had been building up in the market's rally since late last year.

More than three stocks declined in price for every one that advanced on the New York Stock Exchange. Volume was modest at 160 million shares.

Share prices were also sharply lower in London for the second day. But the main concern there was a report showing a £720 million deficit in Britain's current account in February. The shortfall was narrower than in January, but much bigger than the markets had expected.

In New York, the Dow registered a 108.42 point loss for the

week. Friday's close was the lowest since Feb. 11.

The dollar had been strengthening in early trading in New York, but closed lower against major currencies. After losing more than a yen on Thursday, the dollar retreated a further half-yen, despite modest selling of yen for dollars by the Federal Reserve. (Page 13.)

Interest rates, which had contributed to the stock market's problem by rising on Thursday morning, fell back slightly.

About the only U.S. stocks attracting any buying interest were issues involved in takeover news and speculation.

"It was a totally demoralizing two days," said Hugh Johnson, an analyst with First Albany Corp. "On Thursday, we could say that

interest rates got to a point that began to annoy the stock market, and the dollar's weakness ushered in selling," he said.

But on Friday, the picture became more confusing, he said, and "it showed just how skittish the markets are, because the lessons of October have not been forgotten."

Mr. Johnson said that the week's decline "dashed the hopes that a new bull market was emerging so quickly after the October crash."

The Dow plunged 508 points on Oct. 19.

Investors were growing more confident after the Dow passed 2,000 in late February and then rose to a post-collapse high of 2,087.37 on March 18.

"We even saw some sign that small investors were drifting back into the market," Mr. Johnson said. "But just imagine what these last two days are going to do for them."

In the absence of any news to explain the market's weakness, bro-

See MARKET, Page 8

E.I. du Pont Acts on Ozone

E.I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., the world's leading producer of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, has announced that it will phase out production of the chemicals to stem the damage to Earth's protective layer of atmospheric ozone.

In a U.S. announcement, the company set no date for the phase-out, and company officials said that alternatives for key uses of CFCs—primarily in refrigeration—are at least five years away. Du Pont is considered the leader in developing substitutes, but the company faces intense competition from chemical companies in other nations, including Japan.

Du Pont said recent scientific

findings about the extent of global ozone depletion had convinced the company that an international treaty calling for 50 percent cuts in CFC production over the next decade was not strict enough to prevent serious damage.

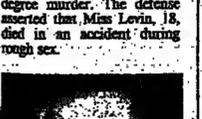
One company official said that reducing the company's production of CFCs by at least 95 percent by the year 2000 was a "reasonable goal."

Further details, Page 3.

Klosk Guilty Plea In N.Y. Killing

NEW YORK (AP) — Robert Chambers, 19, pleaded guilty Friday to first-degree manslaughter in the slaying of Jennifer Levin in Central Park in the summer of 1986.

The plea came as the jury was in its ninth day of deliberations after an attention-getting eight-week trial on the more serious charge of second-degree murder. The defense asserted that Miss Levin, 18, died in an accident during rough sex.



Robert Jeffrey, who founded his own ballet company and built it into a leading troupe, is dead. Page 5.

General News

France released from prison a suspect linked to a series of bombings in Paris. Page 2.

Israel warns Washington over a plan for talks with two Palestinian-Americans. Page 2.

Business / Finance

Pinpoint-Reward rejected Coca-Cola's offer to buy back distribution rights for Coca-Cola brands in France. Page 9.

Table with 2 columns: Dow Jones, The Dollar. Values: Down 44.92, 1.5725, 1.5437, 126.15, 5.675.

U.S. Warns On Israeli Air Strikes

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan warned Israel on Friday against a pre-emptive strike against Chinese-built, strategic missiles bought by Saudi Arabia.

"Naturally we would be totally opposed to any such thing and hope that they're not considering any such action," he told reporters at the start of a meeting with President Joaquin Balaguer of the Dominican Republic.

Mr. Reagan made the comment in response to a question about reports that Israel might be considering air strikes against the missiles.

Mr. Reagan's spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said earlier that the United States had no evidence that Israel was planning air strikes against the missiles.

"We don't have any indication of any specific action," Mr. Fitzwater said.

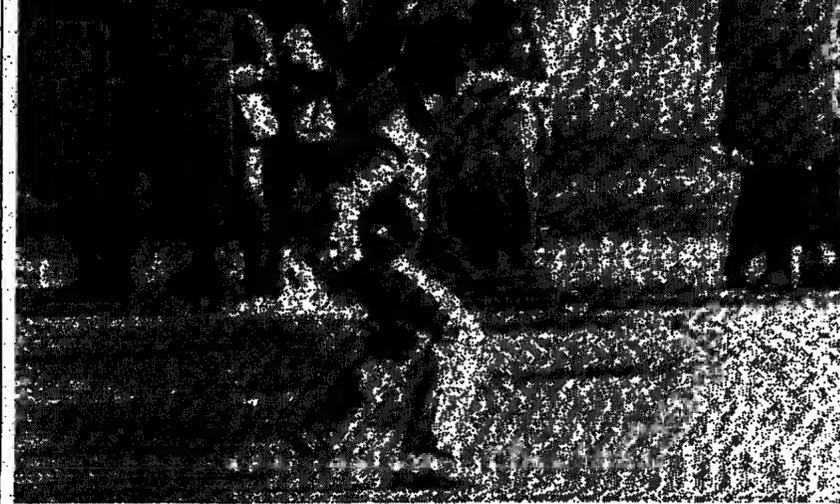
But he said Washington was urging "calm and consideration on both sides."

U.S. intelligence agencies say Israel has been conducting unusually intensive low-level bombing practice runs, according to a report in The Washington Post. There was speculation that the maneuvers might foreshadow a pre-emptive strike on the CSS-2 class missiles the Saudis have purchased. The missiles are said to have a range capable of reaching Israel or Iran.

But the practice runs might have nothing to do with the missiles and be connected instead with pinpoint raids on Palestinian targets in Lebanon over the past few days, the report said.

U.S. officials, who asked not to be identified, said Washington was concerned that the introduction of such weapons into the Middle East might have a destabilizing effect.

But they said Saudi Arabia had assured us at the highest level categorically that it was not seeking nuclear weapons for the missiles and that Beijing also had given categorical assurances that it would not supply them.



STORMY STREETS IN SEOUL — A student about to lob a missile at the police Friday during demonstrations against the government and former President Chun Doo Hwan's brother, who is being investigated on corruption charges. Page 6.

Japanese Have a Way (Out) With Words

By Clyde Haberman

NEW YORK Times Service

TOKYO — Nearly two decades later, the words of Eisaku Sato still gladden in the annals of Japanese verbal befuddlement.

As prime minister in 1969, Mr. Sato visited Washington to deflect American anger over a flood of textile imports from Japan, a hot trade issue at the time. Japanese made excuse or restraint, President Richard Nixon insisted.

To which Mr. Sato replied as he looked ceilingward, "Zensho shimazu." Literally, the phrase means, "I will do my best," and that's how the interpreter translated it.

One such person is Kazuhisa Inoue, a member of the Japanese parliament, the Diet, who recently called on the government to form a committee of linguists and other scholars to study ways to purge political debate of especially dense phraseology.

Mr. Inoue, who belongs to the opposition Komei Party, says it is bad enough that ordinary Japanese cannot figure out what their leaders are saying. But with Japan now a global force, he says, obtuse language can only create mistrust and encourage overseas stereotypes of "sneaky Japanese."

"The Diet," Mr. Inoue said, "is a place for clear, logical language."

He has compiled a list of troublesome expressions, many of which are Greek to most Japanese but endure as sanctuaries of ambiguity for government mandarins.

Take "Ehi doryoku shimazu," which means, "We shall make efforts," and seems straightforward enough. When a cabinet member says it, most of his listeners in the Diet know that he intends to do nothing.

The same goes for a minister who announces that he will accomplish something

"kakuyuzuki sumiyaka," or "with the greatest expedition possible." Be assured, Japanese say, that that is a call for tortoise-like action.

Some high-ranking bureaucrats like to say they will take "shoyo no gwaiteki sochi," or "necessary concrete measures." Invariably, the concrete fails to harden.

Mark A. Harbison, an American who translates Japanese literary works into English, particularly enjoys it when a Japanese businessman tells an associate, "Kangai sasete kudashi," or "Let me think about it."

That, Mr. Harbison says, "is almost 100 percent 'no.'"

For some politicians, editorial writers and other opinion makers, this matter of elliptical language acquired new life after Noboru Takeshita became prime minister in November.

It is often hard, many Japanese say, to fully grasp what Mr. Takeshita is trying to say. It is not that individual sentences do not make sense. But when strung together, they can be unimpeachable.

An underlying problem, one that is familiar to foreign businessmen who have slogged

Summer Time in Europe

The Associated Press

PARIS — Clocks will be moved forward an hour to summer time early Sunday morning throughout Europe.

In most of continental Europe, the change comes at 2 A.M., putting clocks two hours ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

For most of Western Europe, summer time runs until Sept. 25. Britain and Ireland, which will be an hour ahead of GMT, change back on Oct. 23.

Eastern Europe also makes the change Sunday. With the exception of Moscow, which will be four hours ahead of GMT, Eastern Europe will be on the same time as most West European nations.

In the United States and Canada, summer time, or daylight time, begins April 3.

AIDS Education Called Surprisingly Ineffective

By Allan Parachini

Los Angeles Times Service

LOS ANGELES — Evidence from behavior studies of teen-agers in San Francisco and homosexual men in Massachusetts have AIDS experts worried that educational programs to prevent the spread of acquired immune deficiency syndrome may be falling far short of their goal.

A Harvard Medical School expert warned in a special issue of the American Journal of Public Health, published Friday, that "education will not control the AIDS epidemic."

In the San Francisco survey, researchers at the University of California, San Francisco, found that although teen-agers understood the dangers of contracting AIDS through sex, only a fraction of them acted on the information and adopted "safe sex" practices, such as use of condoms.

The results confounded observations that teen-agers who were educated about the risks of AIDS developed a sophisticated awareness of its dangers and the risks of sex in general, and unprotected sex in particular. While boys reported a greater commitment to follow through on what they had learned by using condoms, girls were surprisingly reluctant.

The University of Massachusetts study of homosexual men found that although safe-sex programs in a group of affluent, college-educated men produced dramatic decreases in such high-risk behavior

as anal sex, the period of progress lasted only about six months and was far from uniformly or universally effective.

The Massachusetts experts concluded that, while AIDS education programs in a well-motivated, wealthy group were generally successful, the fact that large numbers of the group continued to engage in high-risk sex raised troublesome questions.

The two sets of findings coincide with increasing concern among experts over the design and success of the education programs that have been widely touted as the most useful short-term tactic in the struggle to control spread of the disease.

It is not that many AIDS education programs do not work or should not be attempted, wrote Dr. Allan Brandt, an associate professor of the history of medicine and science at Harvard Medical School, but rather that the near panic over AIDS may be leading Americans to expect too much of such efforts.

In an essay on lessons of the AIDS fight in the history of sexually transmitted diseases, Dr. Brandt warned that there was ample reason to believe that AIDS education had failed.

"I think that some of the calls for education have been naive," Dr. Brandt wrote. "I'm hopeful that education could have a major impact on the epidemic, but it is clear just how difficult and complex changes in behavior are."

He wrote: "The traditional liberal-

See AIDS, Page 4

Giscard, in Best-Selling Book, Recounts Life at Summit of Power

By James M. Markham
New York Times Service

PARIS — The words of the best-selling author sounded like those of a tormented poet or an introspective novelist. "There are sentences that it took me three days to write," he confided. "My criterion was not, 'Should I say it or not?' But rather, 'Did I feel it?'"

Sitting at the table in the fine mansion not far from the Bois de Boulogne here was not some latter-day Rimbaud or Proust but Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, the patrician former president of France. In this strenuous political season — the next president will be chosen in six weeks — Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has joined a growing pack of politicians, pundits and pollsters in writing a book.

It is an astonishing work, and it has succeeded in getting Mr. Giscard d'Estaing back into the news, which many believe was its purpose. It is the first of two volumes of his memoirs of seven years as head of state, but instead of recounting presidential triumph and wisdom he chronicles the physical and emotional frailties of those at the summit.

"I was struck," explained the author, erect in his chair and speaking in magisterial cadences, "that in this century, which is a period of intense communication, there is so little mutual knowledge between those who govern and those who are governed."

"At least in my country," he continued, "there is the idea that those who govern belong to another race. And so I thought it would be interesting to describe what was the reality of things."

The book, "Power and Life," opens with an arresting anecdote.

In the midst of the Place de la Bastille on July 14, 1974, weeks after his inauguration, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing was seized with vertigo, a weakness in the legs and an inability to breathe. He doubted whether he would be able to walk across the square to the reviewing stand. Only by forcing himself to breathe did he re-establish his equilibrium.

Sickness and death haunt the pages of "Power and Life." Mr. Giscard d'Estaing recounts how Leonid I. Brezhnev gave him clinical details about his ailments. In 1979, the

Soviet leader said bluntly: "I want to tell you that I am very sick." And in one of the most moving passages in the book, the author tells how in 1980 Helmut Schmidt, then the chancellor of West Germany, lost consciousness on a couch in the Elysee Palace during a French-German summit meeting.

"I look at Helmut without daring to stare," writes the former president. "He does not move. The only sign of life is a light breathing. Night had fallen. One discerns on the Champs-Élysées the headlights of the cars starting up when the stoplights turn green and, 61 from the inside, the cupola of the Grand Palais."

"I think there is something Shakespearean in this vigil. Rather than two heads of state, I think of two friends. The ordeal of one, or rather an accident, does them in a sphere of solitude. What would opinion, the great mass of people, think if they discovered us thus, Helmut on the couch and me, frozen and useless, watching over him without being able to help?"

"Power and Life," which has risen to the top of the nonfiction best-seller list, has other

unconventional glimpses into the private spheres of government. It tells how in 1980, Mr. Schmidt revealed to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing that his father was Jewish, a confidence shared four years before the information became public.

The French president agonizes over applying the death sentence; he warns Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran that the Iranian sovereign is fomenting revolution; he becomes privy to a plot to overthrow Colonel Mouamar Gadhafi of Libya.

And in a passage that already has become celebrated in Parisian salons, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing confesses that, chatting once in Corsica with Alice Samier-Seitz, the minister for universities, he found himself wondering whether she made love "with the same vehemence" hinted at by the movements of her muscular, tanned body.

While saluting his literary accomplishment, a number of politicians and journalists say privately that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing also has deftly managed to retouch and humanize his once haughty image.

They add that if he has not written the classic memoirs of the retired statesman, it may be because, at 62, he still entertains political ambitions.

Two men who served him as prime minister, Jacques Chirac, who has the job again, and Raymond Barre, are battling for the votes of the conservative camp in the first round of the presidential election. Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has scrupulously avoided endorsing either one in the April 24 preliminary contest.

On the campaign trail, Mr. Chirac has threatened confrontation between a rightist parliamentary majority and President François Mitterrand if the Socialist wins the May 8 runoff election. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing dismissed this idea, stating that the next president will find a majority in parliament.

The last two years have seen a period of "cohabitation," or power sharing, between a Socialist president and a Gaullist prime minister. The next phase, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said, will be one of "coproduction" by shifting majorities in the National Assembly as crucial issues are tackled.

Is there a political future for the new Mr. Giscard d'Estaing if Mr. Mitterrand, who defeated him in 1981, is re-elected? As his minister? At the head of the Constitution Council, France's highest legal body? As a French candidate for the not-yet-created post of president of the European Community?

This is just the kind of question that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would prefer not to ask and that leads him, in a conversation on a sunny morning, to steer the discussion back to his book.

But it is an open secret in Parisian political circles that Mr. Mitterrand's aides at the Elysee Palace have been in contact with the former president.

Whatever the future, Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has shown with "Power and Life" that he more than an aloof technocrat. Belatedly, he has joined the presidential ranks of De Gaulle, Georges Pompidou and Mr. Mitterrand as an acclaimed writer. The book has endowed Mr. Giscard d'Estaing with the aura of a sensitive cultural hero. In France, this can be one of the keys to political success.

Shamir Warns U.S. On Meeting Arabs

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

JERUSALEM — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir sharply objected Friday to Secretary of State George P. Shultz's plan to meet with two Palestinian-Americans as part of his Middle East peace effort.

Mr. Shamir's objection to the planned meeting with two academics, Edward Said and Ibrahim Abu Lughod, was given to the American ambassador here, Thomas R. Pickering.

Mr. Shamir told the ambassador that he viewed the meeting "with grave and serious concern because the United States guaranteed in 1975 it would not meet PLO members, barring certain conditions, which have not been met," Mr. Shamir's spokesman, Avi Pazner, said.

The prime minister's objections came as the Israeli Army shot and killed two more Palestinian protesters while the authorities continued a massive campaign of thousands of arrests and detentions in hopes of breaking the protest, now in its fourth month.

Both Mr. Said, who teaches at Columbia University in New York, Mr. Abu Lughod, who teaches at Northwestern University in Evanston, Illinois, are members of the Palestine National Council, or PNC, which Palestinians consider their "parliament in exile."

The council functions as a kind of umbrella governing body setting

broad policy for the Palestine Liberation Organization.

But some members, such as Mr. Said and Mr. Abu Lughod, are not members of the various guerrilla groups but "unaffiliated Palestinians."

Thus, U.S. officials argue, they are not technically members of the PLO and do not fall under an agreement with Israel made by Henry A. Kissinger when he was secretary of state. The agreement prohibited meetings with the PLO unless it recognized Israel's right to exist by accepting UN Resolutions 242 and 338. Palestinians object to the wording of the resolutions because it treats them as refugees rather than a nation.

"Mr. Shamir certainly considers membership in the PNC as equivalent to membership in the PLO," Mr. Pazner said.

Mr. Shultz had sought unsuccessfully to meet with Palestinian moderates from the occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip, during his visit to promote his latest peace effort last month.

But the Palestinians boycotted Mr. Shultz in accordance with a call from the PLO and the clandestine National Unified Leadership, which is said to direct the protests.

But leading Palestinians had put out feelers suggesting that Mr. Shultz set up a meeting with Palestinians living outside the occupied territories who would have the approval of the PLO.

In the Israeli crackdown, soldiers killed two young Palestinians — identified as Walid al-Fattah, 18, and Khalid al-Maraqat, 20 — in the West Bank village of Tarqumiya, near Hebron.

Reports from Palestinians indicated that a large body of troops went into the village in an apparent effort to make arrests and were met with stone-throwing resistance.

Demonstrators in Hebron pelted troops with rocks from the roof of a mosque. Soldiers broke into the mosque to reach the roof and arrested some 50 persons. Alia Hospital in Hebron reported that it had treated 26 persons for gunshot wounds from clashes in an area near the city.

Soldiers also broke into the hospital itself, arresting about 30 more persons and beating a doctor, hospital workers said.



An Israeli soldier raising his club Friday in the face of Arab demonstrators holding Palestinian flags in the West Bank village of Abu Dis. The protest was dispersed, and the soldier did not strike anyone.

France Frees A Suspect in Bombings

By Youssef M. Ibrahim
New York Times Service

PARIS — The release from detention Friday of a man suspected of organizing a terrorist bombing campaign in Paris that killed 13 persons and wounded more than 200 raised the prospect that the French government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has negotiated a deal with Iran to secure the release of three remaining French hostages held in Lebanon by pro-Iranian terrorists.

Mohammed Moudjahid, suspected by the French police of being the chief ideologist of a group called the Solidarity Committee for Arab Political Prisoners in the Middle East, was released after a year of detention. Police sources said charges against him would stand, but that there was not enough evidence for a trial.

The suspicion that Mr. Moudjahid, a Lebanese-born French citizen and a Moslem fundamentalist, was released as a part of a terrorists-for-hostages exchange was enhanced by the Iranian parliamentary speaker, Hashemi Rafsanjani, who linked the hostages' fate to the French presidential election, which begins next month. Mr. Chirac is the Gaullist candidate and faces another conservative, Raymond Barre, and President François Mitterrand, a Socialist.

"In France, President Mitterrand's faction is trying to prevent supporters of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac from obtaining the liberation of the hostages and of holding a winning card," Mr. Rafsanjani was quoted by the official Islamic Republic News Agency as saying Thursday.

In addition, the Lebanese weekly Ash Shira, which broke the news in 1986 of U.S.-Iranian arms-for-hostages transactions, quoted diplomatic sources as saying that "a deal between France and Iran" was under way "for the benefit" of Mr. Chirac.

In November, two French hostages were released by their pro-Iranian captors in Beirut after an Iranian Embassy employee believed to be an accomplice in the Paris bombings was allowed to leave France after a perfunctory questioning session.

The three remaining French hostages are Marcel Carton and Marcel Fontaine, both diplomats seized in March 1985, and a journalist, Jean-Paul Kaufmann, kidnapped in April of the same year.

The renewed charges of secret dealings with Iran prompted Justice Minister Alain Chalon to state that Mr. Moudjahid's release was "in no way" tied to the eventual liberation of hostages in Lebanon. Another senior official of the Chirac administration, Foreign Minister Jean-Benoît Kaimowitz, said he would have "absolutely no comment" on the developments.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Retrieves Iranian Launch in Gulf

OFF THE COAST OF OMAN (AP) — A U.S. Navy frigate has found and retrieved an armed power launch apparently abandoned by Iran in the Strait of Hormuz.

The craft, with a twin-barrel 25mm anti-aircraft gun mounted on bow and protected by canvas, was brought alongside the U.S. frigate Reuben James in a three-hour operation on Thursday. Lines were attached, and the Iranian craft was tied to the frigate's stern for towing.

The find could advance U.S. knowledge of how Iran operates in the Gulf, U.S. Navy officials said. "I'm not sure what all this is going to be in the way of intelligence," said Commander John J. Kieley 3d, skipper of the Reuben James. "But I think it will go a long way in helping us understand the kind of thing that goes on out here."

Cease-Fire Holding Up in Nicaragua

MANAGUA (AP) — A cease-fire between the Sandinistas and Nicaraguan rebels held Friday and the army pulled out of jungle war zones across the country to avoid clashes that would imperil a new peace accord.

Radio Liberación, the contra rebels' radio station, has reported combat since Monday, the first day of cease-fire talks between the government and the contras at the border town of Sapoa. At the same time, an international verification commission was in the second day of an inspection of the border with Honduras. The group was asked by Sandinista government to prove that its troops were not across the border.

As part of their agreement, contra and Sandinista leaders extended their informal cease-fire to April 1, when a 60-day truce takes effect and it will begin meeting in Managua to seek a permanent peace.

Train-Bus Crash in Spain Kills 15

LERIDA, Spain (Reuters) — A train smashed into a school bus crossing in the Catalonia region of northeast Spain on Friday, killing persons, including 12 children, a local official said. Seventeen persons were injured.

The bus was taking a group of children, all under age 6, from a nursery school in the town of Lerida on an outing to see a farm. The accident occurred at an unmanned crossing without barriers. The bus had left the main road and was driving along a dirt track leading to the farm when it negotiated the crossing.

A spokesman in Madrid for the Spanish state railway said an electric train, traveling between Zaragoza and Barcelona, was going at high speed along a straight stretch of track when the accident occurred.

Bonn Reveals Arrest of Spy Suspect

BONN (Reuters) — A number of persons suspected of spying in Belgium arrested in raids over the past few days in border areas, a West German security source said Friday.

He was commenting on a report in the daily newspaper Die Welt which linked one arrest with suspected joint Syrian-East German missions along its border with France and the Benelux countries. The paper said these were being investigated.

Die Welt said the suspected espionage connection was behind the arrest this week of an Iranian-born doctor in Aachen, a city on a Belgian border. The paper said there was "possible cooperation between Eastern secret services and the Syrian intelligence agency along West Germany's border with France and Belgium."

N.Y. Health Inspectors Are Arrested

NEW YORK (NYT) — Twenty-eight current and former New York City health inspectors and supervisors have been charged with extorting hundreds of thousands of dollars from restaurants by threatening to close them or cite them for sanitation violations. All 22 of the current department employees were suspended without pay.

More than 300 restaurants made payoffs ranging from \$50 to \$1,400, a scheme by Health Department employees that the authorities said is dated to the early 1980s. The head of the FBI in the city, James M. Fitz said Thursday that the payoffs doubled the incomes of most inspectors. He said one team of two inspectors obtained \$3,000 in a single day payoffs from six restaurants.

Andrew J. Maloney, U.S. attorney in Brooklyn, said the evidence suggested that the inspectors, rather than overlooking unsanitary conditions, threatened to falsely cite the restaurants.

Gunman Disrupts Bombay Airport

NEW DELHI (Combined Dispatches) — An Arabic-speaking gunman shot and wounded the pilot of an Italian jetliner Friday on Bombay's international airport, then hurled grenades at policemen who eventually overpowered him.

The motive for the attack was unclear. Law enforcement authorities announced a ban on visitors to the international terminal and tightened security for the airport and for Alitalia, the Italian state airline.

Police sources, who asked not to be identified, said the suspect was believed to be a member of the Abu Nidal Palestinian guerrilla group. They said he apparently had intended to attack a French jetliner, spokesman for the Italian Embassy in New Delhi described the incident as a "terrorist attack." (NYT, AP)

Toll Rises to 28 in China Train Crash

BEIJING (AP) — Chinese officials said Friday that the death toll had risen to 28, including 27 Japanese high school students and one Chinese man, in a train accident Thursday outside Shanghai. They said 18 persons were injured. China's official media had said Thursday that the death toll was 12.

It was China's fourth fatal train collision this year and brought the total death toll to 169. Chinese officials responded last month to the collision by demanding greater attention to safety. China's railway minister was forced to resign to take responsibility for three fatal train accidents in January.

TRAVEL UPDATE

British Court Blocks Ferry Union

LONDON (Reuters) — The High Court on Friday blocked moves by the British seamen's union to widen a seven-week strike that has caused huge delays to ferry services across the English Channel.

The court also granted P&O European Ferries, the ferry operator, delayed order to seize the assets of the National Union of Seamen after announced plans to poll its 21,000 members on whether to hold a national strike. The union has 28 days to request a discharge of the order.

The strike by about 2,300 P&O seamen in Dover has caused the cancellation of some 200 Easter weekend sailings to Calais, Boulogne and Zeebrugge, potentially affecting more than 100,000 tourists. P&O said the union is violating an injunction against such a national union vote.

Doctors are inoculating all 150,000 people of Aswan, Egypt, after three Sudanese visitors were found to have meningitis, a bacterial disease involving inflammation of the spinal cord membrane, local government officials said Friday.

Cyprus Airways, the island's national carrier, canceled all flights Friday when cabin crews went on strike over a ban on overtime pay.

Air France has announced new flights from French cities to European destinations beginning next week. They include new services from Marseille to Barcelona and Lisbon; Lyon to Barcelona, Munich and Milan; Nice to Barcelona, Frankfurt, Vienna and Stockholm; and Strasbourg to Madrid; Toulouse to Lisbon.

Mitterrand Expresses a Willingness To Keep Sharing Power With Right

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — President François Mitterrand, favored to win re-election in May, said Friday that he would be willing to share power with a prime minister from outside the ranks of his Socialist Party.

Outlining his electoral platform in a two-hour radio appearance, "Candidate Mitterrand," as the interviewer described the head of state, positioned himself to capture center-right votes as well as leftist support in the elections.

But while describing himself as the candidate best equipped to lead France to the top of a commercially united Europe in 1992, he also resorted to his Socialist political views.

He advocated, for example, a return to the wealth tax that was levied by the Socialists, who governed France from 1981 to 1986, and then repealed by the current conservative government.

On foreign affairs, he said that he intended to make disarmament a campaign issue. He said that the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, had created new opportunities in this area, and he renewed his criticism of President Ronald Reagan's plan for space-based defenses and of plans to modernize the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's tactical nuclear arms.

He implied that leaders in the conservative government had defended both these programs instead of pursuing arms-control opportunities that offered economic savings and improved stability.

Mr. Mitterrand, going further than any previous French leader in advocating disarmament, sounded ready to challenge the prevailing unanimity among French politicians in support of growing French military strength. But he pointedly defended French nuclear forces.

In another gesture to reassure French conservatives, Mr. Mitterrand said that he would be ready to continue with "cohabitation," a power-sharing system that has prevailed in France since 1986.

If re-elected, Mr. Mitterrand would first name someone who "shares my orientation and has supported me" to form a government.

If his first choice could not form a government accepted by the present National Assembly, where the conservatives have a narrow majority, Mr. Mitterrand said, he would then call parliamentary elections. If the new parliament was conservative, Mr. Mitterrand said that he would again act as he did in 1986, appointing a conservative prime minister who would "govern while I preside."

Mr. Mitterrand's willingness to share power with a prime minister from outside his Socialist Party has been a major theme of his campaign since he was elected in May 1981. He has repeatedly said that he would be ready to continue with "cohabitation," a power-sharing system that has prevailed in France since 1986.

Mr. Mitterrand's willingness to share power with a prime minister from outside his Socialist Party has been a major theme of his campaign since he was elected in May 1981. He has repeatedly said that he would be ready to continue with "cohabitation," a power-sharing system that has prevailed in France since 1986.

Li Urges China to Continue Its Reforms With Prudence

By Edward Gargan
New York Times Service

BEIJING — The acting Chinese prime minister, Li Peng, opened the annual session of parliament Friday with a call to continue the economic and political reforms that have dramatically improved the lives of the one billion Chinese people.

The call was leavened, however, with an insistence that China should not go too far too fast. "The government should," Mr. Li said, "put reform at the center of all our undertakings."

He cautioned, "We should be mentally prepared for possible difficulties on the road ahead, take into account what the state, the enterprises and the masses can tolerate."

Mr. Li delivered his remarks, a review of the nation's past accomplishments and future prospects, at the first session of the National People's Congress, China's law-making body, meeting in Beijing.

Attended by 2,978 delegates, the congress is to solidify the constitutional and legal bases of the process of economic restructuring, approve the appointment of new ministers and ratify the reorganization of parts of the government. For the first time in the history of the People's Republic, constitutional sanction will be accorded to private enterprise and the right of people to buy and sell the rights in use

land in what virtually amounts to the re-emergence of private property.

Gone from this year's congress is the ideological breast-beating that so dominated proceedings 12 months ago when hard-liners sought to whip up political passions against "bourgeois liberalization." Instead, pragmatism, economic growth and government reform are the new orthodoxy.

At the congress itself, openness, and as much as possible, is belabored by spokesmen. As the delegates gathered in the Great Hall of the People, Chinese citizens were being bargained with five television coverage of the events, newspaper interviews with delegates, and a slew of man-on-the-street interviews and radio bulletins on the day's developments.

Even more, debate among the delegates, often vigorously pursued, is being shown on television for the first time.

Mr. Li, a 59-year-old engineer who was trained in the Soviet Union, is expected to be confirmed as prime minister. He was named to the post in an acting capacity when Zhao Ziyang resigned to become head of the party in November.

Many diplomats here said that they were carefully watching Mr. Li to see how aggressively he would push the broad policies of economic restructuring and rapid growth propounded by Mr. Zhao.

Priestly Celibacy Stressed by Pope

By John Kifner
New York Times Service

VATICAN CITY — Pope John Paul II stressed Friday the importance of priestly celibacy and urged the clergy to respect the dignity of women.

In an annual letter to priests marking Holy Thursday next week, the pope said priests make themselves "cunuchs for the sake of the kingdom of heaven," adding that "we renounce fatherhood according to the flesh" in order that there may grow and develop in us fatherhood "according to the spirit."

FOR A MOMENT, WHAT BEGAN AS SIMPLY A RITUAL BECAME SOMETHING VERY RARE AND REAL. SOMETHING TO HOLD ONTO FOREVER. OMEGA. FOR ALL YOUR SIGNIFICANT MOMENTS.



OMEGA ALWAYS MARKS SIGNIFICANT MOMENTS. IN THE OLYMPICS. IN THE SPACE PROGRAM. IN SIGNIFICANT LIVES. LIKE YOURS. THE OMEGA CONSTELLATION. FOR YOU BOTH.



Omega — Official Timekeeper of the Olympic Games, Calgary and Seoul 1988

CHURCH SERVICES

CENTER OF COPENHAGEN
FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, English speaking, Sun. 9:00, Norwegian 7, Bus 3,5,7,16, Dr. R.L. Robinson, Min. Tel. (01) 173726.

STOCKHOLM
IMMANUEL CHURCH, Klingensjö, 8:30-10:00, Friendly Christian Fellowship, English, Swedish, Korean 11:00, Tel. (08) 151225, 307903.

HOLLAND
TRINITY BAPTIST S.S. 9:45, Worship 11:00, nursery, warm fellowship, Meals at Westminster Church, 1220 near of Chesille die Rde, 3 rue, Hamburg-Altens, Bible Study 1 p.m., 4th, Workshop 2 p.m., Tel.: (0) 4101-207723.

HAMBURG
INTERNATIONAL BAPTIST CHURCH OF HAMBURG meets at Ev. Freikirchliche Gemeinde Christliche, Sommer Str. 18, Hamburg-Altens, Bible Study 1 p.m., 4th, Workshop 2 p.m., Tel.: (0) 4101-207723.

PARIS SURBURG
IMMANUEL BAPTIST CHURCH, 56 Rue des Bona-Robins, Rue-Holstein, English speaking, evangelical, all denominations, S.S. 9:45, Worship 10:45, Other activities, Call Dr. R.C. Thomas, Pastor, 47, 49, 1, 5, 29, 47, 51, 29, 63.

PARIS
THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL (Episcopal-Anglican), Mon-Fri. 12 noon Holy Eucharist, Sun. 9 & 11 p.m. Holy Eucharist, 23 Ave. George V, Paris 8, Tel.: 47 20 17 92.

UNITARIAN-UNIVERSALISTS worship March 20, April 10, May 8, 11:30 a.m., 1 rue de Croix, Paris 14, Tel.: 43 00 96 01, 42 78 82 35.

ZURICH
INTERNATIONAL PROTESTANT CHURCH, English speaking, Sundays 11:30 a.m., Schanzengasse 22, Tel.: (01) 69 55 25, - Charles H. Jester, Pastor.

GENEVA
INTERNATIONAL CHRISTIAN FELLOWSHIP OF GENEVA, English speaking Sunday service 12:00 noon at Chesille die Rde, 3 rue, Anct., Rev. Greg Fitch, P.O. Box 2447, CH-1211 Geneva 2, (022) 32 08 67.

CHURCH OF THE LIVING SAVIOUR, Geneva's International Pentecostal church, 20 Ave. Ernest-Riedel, Enjoy a warm atmosphere of joyful, spirited worship in English, 10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m., Tel. 44 07 07 or 998580.

Bush
Nominee

lets to
of (2)

Dining Out

Panama's Military Goes Unpaid While Strike Continues

United Press International
PANAMA CITY — In a further sign that Panama's cash supply is nearly depleted by U.S. sanctions to force the removal of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, officials put off paying the 15,000-member National Defense Forces on Friday.

Stepping up pressure on the government, meanwhile, Noriega opponents carried their nationwide general strike into a fifth day and challenged the military leader to allow a protest march Monday.

In Washington, the Senate, voting unanimously, urged President Ronald Reagan to increase economic, political and diplomatic pressure against General Noriega and to give substantial economic aid to any democratic government that might succeed the general, The Associated Press reported.

The Senate approved a resolution, 92 to 0, declaring the unrest in Panama an "extraordinary threat to the national security, foreign policy and economy of the United States."

Police in Madrid Make a Record Cocaine Seizure

The Associated Press
MADRID — In the largest cocaine haul ever made in Europe, the police seized nearly 400 kilograms (880 pounds) of cocaine worth about \$45 million from a suburban warehouse and arrested 12 persons Friday.

The head of drug enforcement for Madrid, Florentino Gómez, said agents were still tallying the cocaine, which was hidden in prefabricated housing panels in the suburb of Fuenlabrada. He said the haul might exceed 400 kilograms.

Four Colombians, three Ecuadorians and a Spaniard were among those arrested. The others were not identified.

Mr. Gómez said the raid followed an eight-month investigation that ended with surveillance of a container shipped from Ecuador to Barcelona. He said the police believed the drugs might be linked to the Medellín cartel in Colombia, which the authorities say supplies 80 percent of the U.S. cocaine market.

Evidence Mounts Against Brother of Former Korean Leader

The Associated Press
SEOUL — Prosecutors said Friday there was growing evidence that the brother of former President Chun Doo Hwan had misappropriated millions of dollars.

Kang Won Il, a government prosecutor, said officials had seized secret ledgers showing how Chun Kyung Hwan and other top officials of the semi-official development movement known as Saemaul, or New Community, had diverted funds.

Prime Minister Lee Hyun Jae said that the government would guarantee a full investigation and that it was determined to uncover any government corruption.

President Roh Tae Woo, who took over from Mr. Chun on Feb. 25, promised before he was elected that his administration would end high-level corruption.

Mr. Roh has been trying to block Mr. Chun's attempts to retain power within the administration, and some top Chun supporters have been removed from the governing Democratic Justice Party.

Some observers say the government is pressing the Saemaul investigation to discredit the former president by exposing corruption among his relatives.

The investigation now centers on charges that the younger Mr. Chun embezzled \$3 million to invest in stocks, Mr. Kang said.

He said, "Considerable progress has been made in the prosecution investigation on Chun's alleged embezzlement and receiving of money through influence peddling."

A probe into the activities of the Saemaul movement has revealed widespread corruption, embezzlement and influence peddling. Officials believe large sums of money, land and other property were embezzled.

The Saemaul movement was set up in 1971 to organize rural and urban development and modernization. It is a huge organization involved in activities ranging from constructing model communities to urban clean-up campaigns.

Officials said investigators had located bank accounts in the name of Chun Kyung Hwan's wife and other relatives in which large sums of money had been found.

substantive way, not just because someone told them to say so."

Dr. Brandt and other AIDS experts said expectations that education programs would have quick, decisive results ignored many public health realities. Many researchers said the comparison most relevant to AIDS education could be the 30-year drive to reduce cigarette smoking, which has shown dramatic, but only gradual, reduction in tobacco use.

Nancy Adler, one of the San Francisco researchers, said the findings underscored one of the troubling realities of fighting AIDS: that human sexual response, as a practical matter, often confounded intellectual instincts.

"I think the health issues at AIDS, at the moment that you are about to have intercourse, are not predominantly in your mind," she said. "In the long run, it is changing the kinds of things you talk to kids about."

About 200 Saemaul and government officials have been questioned about diverting funds, selling influence, extorting donations and other crimes, according to the prosecutor general's office.

Prosecutors are investigating charges that government officials were involved in corruption or helped to cover it up to protect President Chun and his family.

The younger Mr. Chun, who was named to head Saemaul while his brother was president, resigned in 1987 after being linked to gangsters. He recently tried to flee to Japan but returned Monday after questioning.

Former President Chun, who has not been implicated in the case, decided to cut short a tour of the United States and return to Korea, officials said. Mr. Chun, with President Ronald Reagan in Washington on Wednesday, returned to Seoul on Friday.

Meanwhile, at three universities about 1,300 students burning anti-Freemasons and anti-Noriega placards, some students urged the government to punish the younger Chun. The students also sang anti-government slogans.

VOTE: A Showdown in Michigan

(Continued from Page 1)
 nomination when the primary process ends June 7.

Since the campaigning reached states where Mr. Jackson has a black voter base supporting his small but increasing share of white voters, Mr. Dukakis has had his hands full.

Mr. Jackson fought Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Gore to a virtual standoff on "Super Tuesday," March 8, then finished ahead of Mr. Dukakis in Illinois. A Jackson win in Michigan, which some foresee, would make his candidacy appear even more formidable.

But even as Mr. Dukakis's campaign has appeared to falter since his plurality victories in Texas and Florida, the two largest "Super Tuesday" states, the governor has continued down the road to implied inevitability.

Part of it is Mr. Dukakis's fundraising clout. On Wednesday, Mr. Dukakis was dipping again into the seemingly bottomless pool of California political money, taking in \$400,000 from events in San Francisco and Beverly Hills.

The other part is the string of endorsements from popular leaders. On Monday, it was from Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr. of Michigan.

On Tuesday, it was the two top Democrats in Connecticut, which holds its primary next Tuesday. In 1984, Governor William O'Neill lined up for Walter F. Mondale and Senator Christopher J. Dodd with Gary Hart. This year, they both found their way to Mr. Dukakis.

On Wednesday, Mr. Dukakis pulled in Senator Bill Bradley of New Jersey, whose name constantly appeared on lists of possible "saviors" in a brokered convention — or at least as a possible favorite.

WORDS: A Way (Out)

(Continued from Page 1)
 their way through negotiations in Japan, is that most Japanese share the prime minister's preference for

haziness. Americans, trade negotiators included, tend to demand yes or no answers.

"But Japanese like the gray areas," an American official said. "They hate 'no,' and they hate 'yes.'"

Many Japanese are convinced they can communicate to each other without words at all.

Because of the country's cultural homogeneity, it is argued, Japanese somehow can convey their intentions through penetrating stares, casual glances, occasional grunts and meaningful silences.

As a rule, foreigners are beyond such communication, and Mr. Komatsu says that for some reason younger Japanese are losing the skill.

To at least one former cabinet member, however, much of this is mumbo-jumbo. "It's not a question of political language but of style of political leadership," he said.

"Any civilized language is ambiguous because in human relationships you cannot be terribly blunt."

And because that view is prevalent, Mr. Inoue's anti-blathe crusade does not seem destined to go far.

The government's main spokesman, Chief Cabinet Secretary Keizo Obuchi, agreed that parliamentary debate can be overly vague.

In classic style he avoided direct comment about the proposal for a special panel of linguistic arbiters.

At least, for Mr. Inoue's sake, he did not say that it was difficult.

In Japan, if someone allows that something is difficult, it is a safe bet that he is really saying, "Forget it."

AIDS: Studies Show Education Surprisingly Ineffective

(Continued from Page 1)
 al approach to an epidemic, i.e. education, has severe limits: The traditional reactionary or conservative approach, i.e. coercive public health measures, is severely limited.

The traditional technocratic approach, i.e. drugs and vaccines, while promising, is not an immediate solution.

"So what I am calling for is something that doesn't fall easily into the traditional ways of thinking about disease and public health. Most of my friends and colleagues will say education is where we should be spending our money, but I don't think we've thought clearly enough about what that means in the long term. I think there's considerable evidence these measures will fail."

Dr. Brandt and other researchers suggest that the nation's AIDS education program may have been started without enough attention to basic research on what is likely to work and what is not.

James Watkins, the retired U.S. Navy admiral who heads the special White House commission on AIDS, said questions about the effectiveness of AIDS education were far from surprising. While young people in particular may understand the educational messages, Mr. Watkins said, they often "just don't believe" the disease will strike them.

"We may kid ourselves that education in a classroom is going to make a difference, but we are kidding ourselves," Mr. Watkins said. "When you talk about AIDS education," often what such programs amount to "is dictating down from above," he said.

"We need different programs from just telling kids about condoms," Mr. Watkins said. "We need more wide-ranging health and biology issues." He added, "We need to get kids to say oo in a

apartment for every local family by the year 2000 and other economic improvements, the plan calls for buttressing local ties to Armenia, a Soviet official told Izvestia. Television broadcasts from Armenia, restoration work on historical and cultural monuments and increased publication of Armenian books are part of the program, Vladimir Lakhin told the newspaper.

Mr. Lakhin, a member of a team of Moscow officials researching the Nagorno-Karabakh problem, said the program was at attempt to redress grievances raised by demonstrators in Nagorno-Karabakh.

Armenians in Nagorno-Karabakh have long expressed dissatisfaction with Azerbaijani rule. The tension between the two groups peaked last month when a group of Azerbaijani youths staged an anti-

Armenian attack in the city of Sumgait, killing at least 32 and injuring at least 200 others.

In Moscow, Viktor G. Afanasyev, editor in chief of the Communist Party newspaper Pravda, suspended the paper's correspondent in Armenia, who protests about his name being signed to article about the events in Nagorno-Karabakh, and Armenia Monday's edition of Pravda.

The writer, Yuri Arakelian, sent a telegram to the editor objecting to the condemnation of the Armenian demonstrators as extremists and asking that his name be moved from the article.

Mr. Afanasyev said that Arakelian, who had contributed the article along with several of Pravda journalists, would be dropped from the newspaper pending his explanation to the Pravda editorial board.

Reagan Predicts Acquittal For North and Poindexter

The Associated Press
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Friday he expected Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter, his former national security aides, to be found innocent of criminal charges in the Iran-contra affair.

"I still think Oliver North is a hero," he said. He also professed amazement that the Iran-contra affair had received so much negative attention. "I find it hard to think of it as scandal," he said.

Mr. Reagan refused to say if he would pardon the two men, saying he could not discuss the case because it was before the courts.

"I just have to believe that they're going to be found innocent because I don't think they were guilty of any lawbreaking or any crime," the president said. Mr. Reagan was responding to a question from the audience after a speech to young people at a seminar sponsored by the Center for the Study of the Presidency.

Colonel North and Admiral Poindexter, along with Richard V. Secord and Albert A. Hakim, pleaded not guilty Thursday to charges of conspiracy, theft and fraud in the Iran-contra case. Mr. Reagan previously had said he did not think any laws were broken in the Iran-contra affair, but had never gone so far as to predict acquittals.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, questioned later about Mr. Reagan's remark, said, "He's a man who tells you what he thinks and that's what he thinks." He said the president was "a man of rare insight and perception, just giving his perception there."

ARMS: U.S. Offers Ideas at Talks

(Continued from Page 1)
 Mr. Shultz said, alluding to the meaning of the formula, because the differing interpretations risked creating serious disagreements.

A senior U.S. arms-control official, briefing reporters on the condition that he not be named, said Thursday that he saw "no reason why one should object" to space-based sensors used to track ballistic missiles so they can be attacked before striking their targets.

Testing and development of such sensors is barred under a traditional interpretation of the ABM Treaty. The idea is supported by sides of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, by some senior Pentagon officials and by Ambassador Henry Cooper, chief U.S. negotiator on space weapon in Geneva.

Some other officials maintain that the idea is flawed because the test range could be used to perfect missile defense equipment for use in other regions of space where they would have little value in an actual missile defense.

Several experts have suggested that a region above the "equal" could be used as a "test range" similar to the ground-based range allowed by the ABM Treaty.

The idea is supported by sides of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, by some senior Pentagon officials and by Ambassador Henry Cooper, chief U.S. negotiator on space weapon in Geneva.

Some other officials maintain that the idea is flawed because the test range could be used to perfect missile defense equipment for use in other regions of space where they would have little value in an actual missile defense.

The Soviet official said Mr. Shevardnadze had agreed to study the proposal and reply "as soon as possible."

Vienna Meeting Ends
 A 17-month conference on security and humanitarian issues was held in Vienna on Friday with progress reported toward negotiations on conventional arms but little movement on human rights. The New York Times reported.

This was significant, diplomats said, because the talks between the East and West bloc, stemming from the 1975 Helsinki accord on European security, cannot formally conclude its work until the humanitarian issues have been concluded. The Soviets reportedly have been reluctant to make commitments of matters such as freedom of movement or rapid and unhindered delivery of mail. One guarantee sought by the West, for example, that refusals to requests to travel abroad be explained in writing.

INTERNATIONAL EDUCATION DIRECTORY

FRANCE
 Overlooking the Riviera's most beautiful bay
The INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS
 remains ahead in its field
 Its "Total Approach" to French is still an unbeatable program.
 For adults: 8 levels: Beginners I to Advanced II
 Daily 8.30-17.00 with 2 meals
 Next 2, 3 or 4-week immersion course starts April 5, May 2 and all year.
 INSTITUT DE FRANÇAIS — C-26
 23 av. des Saussaies, 08 Villiers/Paris. Tel: 93 01 85 44. Telex: 970.989 F.

LEARN AND LIVE THE FRENCH LANGUAGE
 in calm and idyllic surroundings near Monte Carlo.
 Cap d'Azur, a health resort, offers a wide range of hotels and pensions.
 The CENTRE MEDITERRANÉEN D'ÉTUDES FRANÇAISES offers 30 years of experience. Whatever your level, you may choose a mixture of French to suit your needs. Small groups, 4, 6 or 12-week courses starting each month. Complete tapes and library are available to students registered by a professor.
 Brochures with enrollment fees, dates or with board and lodging.
 since 1952
CENTRE MEDITERRANÉEN D'ÉTUDES FRANÇAISES
 06320 Cap d'Azur (France).
 Tel.: (93) 78.21.59. Telex: CEMED 461792.

SWITZERLAND
SWISS HOTEL - TOURISM LANGUAGES & FINISHING SCHOOL
 Through study of French, German, English, Italian, Spanish, Japanese, etc. (Alliance Française, Goethe Institute, Cambridge Certificate), Commercial courses, Art, General education, Domestic science, Summer and Winter sports, excellent references.
 • Cultural orientation
 • Intensive courses of three months in languages and all sports
 • Solemn year with languages, tourism, and hand-training
 • Summer language courses
SUNNY DALE
 since 1928, for Dr. Douglas Gray, and Dr. CH. B. 1927-1977. Tel. 041 31 72 72.

INTERNATIONAL Institut Le Rosey
 1180 Rolle (L. Geneva) Switzerland
SUMMER CAMP
 "One of the best in Switzerland!"
 For Boys and girls 9-18 years from 10th July to 12th August 1988.
 • Beautiful Chateau setting and watersports centre.
 • French, ESL English, German and Computer Classes.
 • 18 Sports to choose from.
 • A wide variety of activities and excursions.
 • An Optional 1 week cultural Tour of France.
 For further information contact the address above or call (021) 825 15 37 or (030) 43 15 15.

U.S.A.
BUSINESS SCHOOL LAUSANNE
 Master of Business Administration
 Doctor of Business Administration
 Saturdays and full-time day programs.
 Taking enrolments now. Top Faculty.
 Contact: Admissions Officer
 38 av. Ed. Dapples or P.O. Box 2290
 1002 LAUSANNE, Switzerland
 Tel.: 021/27 38 33.

AUSTRIA
INNSBRUCK INTERNATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL
 A coeducational American Preparatory Boarding School in Austria's Winter Olympic City of 1964 and 1976. Grades 8-12. P.G., ESL, A.P.; excellent academic standard, educational traveling, skiing and ski racing, cultural programs. For further information contact: IHS, A-6141 Schönberg 26 AUSTRIA. Tel: 5225/4201, 4202. Telex: 534354 frsch a

SALZBURG INTERNATIONAL PREPARATORY SCHOOL
 A coeducational American boarding school in Europe's most beautiful city. Grades 8 to 12 plus P.G. Highest academic standards. College preparatory and advanced placement courses. Extensive travel, skiing and cultural programs. For further information contact: IHS, A-6141 Schönberg 26 AUSTRIA. Tel: (622) 844483, 846511. Telex: 632476 salint a

UNITED KINGDOM
Western International University (London Campus)
 A Regionally Accredited University in Phoenix, Arizona, USA with a campus in London, offering the following programs:
 • MBA, MSc & BSc Degrees in: "Management", "Marketing", "Human Resource Management", "Computer Information Science", "Travel & Tourism Management". The University is Regionally Accredited by the North Central Association of Colleges & Schools in Phoenix, Arizona and will grant Credits for suitable qualifications. Mid-program transfer to the US Campus is optional.
 Western International University, 10 Meridian House, Royal Hill, Greenwhich, London SE10 8RT.
 Tel: 01-853 4484 Te: 8953233 ELSLON G

There is only one internationally recognised passport to higher education.
 The International Baccalaureate is a university recognised school-leaving qualification. An IB diploma enables the entry conditions of over 600 colleges and universities worldwide. Designed to meet the special needs of the mobile student, the flexible, two-year program covers the main disciplines plus a wide range of optional subjects.
 The fully accredited American Community School has an outstanding record of IB success: no less than 175 universities have accepted ACS graduates.
 Contact Roger Lewis now at the American Community School, Heywood, 4771 181. Portsmouth Road, Cobham, Surrey KT11 1BL. England. Telephone: 044 932 6725. Telex: 890645-ACSC. Fax: 044 932 68324.

CANADA - CANADA
CONSIDER SUMMER CAMP IN CANADA
 for Boys & Girls 9 to 17 yrs.
OUR 30TH YEAR OF EXCELLENCE
 MANITOWABING SPORTS & ARTS CENTRE
 SPECIALTIES: ...
 7 West—\$1995 U.S.; 4 West—\$2195 U.S.; 3 West—\$1895 U.S.
 Video (color format), references and literature available.
 251 Devonport Rd., Toronto, Ontario, M5R 1J9

EUROPE
Schiller International University Paris
 ESTABLISHED IN PARIS SINCE 1964.
 MBA DEGREE PROGRAM.
 • SPECIALIZATION AVAILABLE IN INTERNATIONAL HOTEL AND TOURISM MANAGEMENT.
 • FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME PROGRAMS.
 • EVENING COURSES FOR WORKING EXECUTIVES.
 • PERMANENT HIGHLY QUALIFIED FACULTY.
 • OUTSTANDING BUSINESS LIBRARY.
 • LIMITED CLASS SIZE.
 • ACCREDITED MEMBER AACS WASHINGTON DC.
 SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY, 103, rue de Lille - 75007 PARIS
 PARIS - LONDON - STRASBOURG - BRUXELLES - AMSTERDAM

U.S.A.
ST. GEORGE'S UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF MEDICINE
 GRENADA, WEST INDIES
 The General Medical Council of the United Kingdom officially recognized St. George's University School of Medicine on February 9, 1988.
 This recognition allows graduates of St. George's to do postgraduate training in Great Britain. St. George's has had a clinical training program in British hospitals since 1980.
 St. George's University offers two programs leading to the degree of Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) for qualified international students:
 1. A 4 1/2 year program for students who have completed a bachelor's degree in addition to higher secondary education in math and sciences.
 2. A 6 1/2 year combined premedical/medical program for students who have completed secondary education (equivalent to at least five "O" Levels). The premedical phase is offered at Barry University in Florida, U.S.A.
 St. George's University has graduated more than 1,275 students from over 30 countries and offers a broad-based international curriculum and clerkship opportunities. The medium of instruction is English. Tuition and fees are paid in U.S. dollars.
 For information please contact: Director of Admissions, Dept. S, St. George's University School of Medicine, University Centre, Grenada, West Indies

BRITISH ISLES
UNIVERSITY DEGREE
 BACHELOR'S • MASTERS • DOCTORATE
 For Work, Academic, Life Experiences.
 Send detailed resume for free evaluation.
PACIFIC WESTERN UNIVERSITY
 400 N. Sepulveda Blvd., Los Angeles, California, 90049, Dept. 23, U.S.A.
A UNIVERSITY DEGREE
 can be yours
 Your experience in work and life may count in qualifying you for a degree.
 B.A., B.S., M.A., B.Sc., M.B.A., Ph.D.
 No classroom attendance required.
 For further information, send latest cv. to: University Auxiliary Services, P.O. Box 94, Denver, Colorado, 80202, U.S.A.

International Education Directory appears every Saturday

Handwritten signature: J. H. KITA

On Afghan Issue, The Moment of Truth Is Nearing

By Don Oberdorfer and David Ottaway

WASHINGTON — This refusal of Edward A. Shevardnadze, the Soviet foreign minister, to accept a new U.S. proposal on superpower guarantees for Afghanistan has created a rapidly approaching moment of decision both for the Soviet troop withdrawal and for overall U.S.-Soviet relations, according to senior State Department officials.

"The ball is squarely in their court," said an official who was involved in Mr. Shevardnadze's three days of meetings this week with President Ronald Reagan and Secretary of State George P. Shultz. The official and others who participated in the talks said Thursday that the Afghanistan issue kept returning to the top of the Soviet agenda, but that there was no indication at the conclusion what Moscow would decide.

The U.S. sources said the sole major issue remaining, after nearly six years of international negotiations about Afghanistan, is whether Moscow will agree to withhold its military aid to Afghanistan under the U.S. "moratorium" proposal or some other explicit or implicit arrangement.

If Moscow opts for this approach, the officials said, discussions will continue with Washington on the terms of such a moratorium. The other major option for Moscow, however, is to abandon the search for a U.S.-guaranteed international accord and simply pull out its estimated 115,000 troops on its own terms.

Before the Washington talks, two major obstacles remained to a negotiated international accord, sanctioned by the United Nations, that would end the fighting in Afghanistan as Soviet troops depart.

The first major obstacle — Pakistan's insistence on an interim government in Kabul acceptable to the Afghan resistance — appears to have been resolved, reports were told at the State Department.

The U.S. role as guarantor is the second major obstacle and has not been resolved.

A senior State Department official involved in U.S. discussions on regional issues said the crucial compromise on the interim government, made known in Washington during the Shevardnadze talks, involves official Soviet and Afghan acceptance of a "private" negotiat-

ing role for the UN mediator, Diego Cordovez.

Mr. Cordovez will try to promote dialogue and agreements among Afghan groups inside and outside the country in the search for an interim government, the official said. It will not be necessary, however, for him to create such a government for Pakistan to sign the peace accord negotiated in Geneva, if the discussion process has begun, according to the State Department.

Washington agreed in December 1985 to guarantee a cutoff of military aid to Afghan rebels as the Soviets withdrew under the Geneva accord, if it found other provisions of the agreement acceptable.

Beginning in December, and with increasing prominence and precision since then, the United States has insisted that any cutoff of U.S. military aid to the Afghan rebels be balanced by a parallel cutoff of Soviet military aid to Kabul. Moscow has rejected this condition and asserted that Washington has reneged on its earlier agreement.

The new U.S. proposal was made to Soviet officials by the U.S. undersecretary of state for political affairs, Michael H. Armacost, during meetings Tuesday and by Mr. Shultz to Mr. Shevardnadze on Wednesday. It calls for a moratorium on aid by both superpowers.

The moratorium would begin with the start of the Soviet pullout and continue for three months after it is completed, officials said Thursday. Mr. Shultz misstated its duration in announcing the plan Wednesday night, indicating that the moratorium would last only three months after the start of the Soviet withdrawal.

The plan was crafted to retain the essence of the U.S. insistence on balance in arms cutoffs, while not requiring Moscow to abandon its right to supply the Afghan government under a Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1921. Mr. Shevardnadze was told that the timetable for the U.S. moratorium was flexible but that in the U.S. view the broad idea of balance in cutoffs was essential.

The Soviet minister did not indicate any interest in the U.S. approach, according to U.S. participants in the meetings, but sought through fervent and sometimes passionate argument to persuade Washington to drop the idea.

In the end, Mr. Shevardnadze demanded that Mr. Shultz give a yes-or-no answer about whether Washington would accept a withdrawal guarantor. According to the sources, Mr. Shultz reportedly said the United States would be pleased to be a guarantor — but only on its terms. Mr. Shevardnadze departed with the issue unresolved, leaving the next decision up to Moscow.



MOTHERS BEHIND THE WIRE — Two women pushing their children across a footbridge covered with security wires as they leave Republican West Belfast en route to the city center. The bridge spans a main road and is covered to prevent bombs from being thrown onto passing traffic. Rioting regularly flares up in the area. Meanwhile, the police said a 500-pound car bomb was defused near a Belfast school as British-Irish talks were to take place in London about cooperation on security.

Talks in London Assess Ulster Violence

By Howell Raines

LONDON — British and Irish officials met Friday for more than four hours to discuss the policing of funerals in Northern Ireland and to pledge renewed efforts to end the latest cycle of violence there.

The meeting of Foreign Minister Brian Lenihan and Justice Minister Gerard Collins of Ireland with Tom King, Britain's secretary of state for Northern Ireland, took place at the Northern Ireland Office in London, which was under heavy police guard.

It was the longest such meeting since October. Mr. King stressed that it was intended to show the commitment of the two governments to the cooperation agreement they signed two and a half years ago.

The current violence in Britain's Irish province, which has claimed 10 lives in the past two weeks, has strained that agreement. The participants Friday agreed to an intensified series of meetings that Mr. King said would give "new impetus" to problem-solving efforts by

the Anglo-Irish Intergovernmental Conference, the ministerial group set up under the agreement.

The ministers, in a statement, said both governments "condemned the recent violent outrages which had done so much to increase tension in Northern Ireland."

The language of the statement did not entirely dispense differences over the shifting policy of Northern Ireland's law enforcement agency, the Royal Ulster Constabulary, on the policing of funerals of Irish Republican Army members.

On March 16, the constabulary stayed away from an IRA funeral, and three Roman Catholic mourners were killed by a Protestant gunman. Last Saturday, the police were again absent when two British soldiers drove their car into a funeral procession and were killed by IRA members.

On Wednesday, the force's chief constable, Sir John Hermon, announced that he was reviewing the policy of staying away from funerals. Much of the meeting Friday

was devoted to debate about how tight the security should be.

The Irish ministers, noting that there was a fight between the police and IRA members at a funeral March 5, argued that the constabulary should not revert to the "saturation policing" that has led to confrontations with Catholic mourners.

In the joint statement, the Irish ministers urged the constabulary to police funerals in "a sensitive manner."

Mr. King, in a news conference, tried to accommodate the Irish concerns while affirming the "operational independence" of the police command to handle paramilitary funerals conducted by the IRA as it saw fit.

"The chief constable is, of course, going to see that the law is upheld," he said. "He is, of course, going to ensure that in no sense is

the role of the police usurped by anybody else, and at the same time to hope that family wishes and church wishes, as well, can be respected."

The Irish representatives also expressed their concern at the meeting about the British government's refusal to press investigations into allegations that the Royal Ulster Constabulary conducted a policy of shooting suspected guerrillas without warning in 1982.

Coinciding with the meeting was the publication of a poll showing that mainland Britain's interest in Northern Ireland remains low.

The poll, conducted for The Economist magazine by Market Opinion Research Inc., found that half of the respondents wanted British troops out of the province and only one-fourth of those polled wanted it to remain part of the United Kingdom.

Black Activist Hanged In Pretoria for Killing During a 1986 Protest

By William Claiborne

JOHANNESBURG — With none of the international outcry that accompanied the scheduled executions of the "Sharpeville Six," Michael Lucas, a black activist from the eastern Cape Province town of Oudstroom, was hanged Friday in Pretoria Central Prison.

Mr. Lucas, convicted of shooting to death a bus driver during a riot in April 1986, became the second black convicted of a politically motivated murder to hang this year out of 45 blacks currently on death row for offenses related to unrest.

Last year, there were four executions for crimes related to unrest, and so far no one condemned for politically motivated murders has had a sentence commuted, leading capital punishment abolitionists to fear that 1988 will usher in a record number of "political" executions.

Mary Burton, president of the Black Sash women's anti-apartheid group and a leading abolitionist, noted that in the wave of public revulsion over "necklacing" murders during the 1984-86 racial turmoil, a record number of death sentences for politically linked murders were handed down. They are cases which, following normal appeals, would reach the execution stage this year.

In black townships, "necklacing" is the lynching ritual in which a gasoline-filled tire is placed around the neck of a suspected collaborator and set alight.

Since 1984, 706 blacks have been murdered by burning, 390 of them by the "necklacing" method, according to the state Bureau for Information.

"There has been a quite justifiable reaction to necklacing," Ms. Burton said, "but if one knew the horrible details of prison hangings, maybe there would be a similar reaction."

Last year, there was a record 164 executions, making South Africa one of the world's leading capital punishment countries. Only eight of the condemned were white.

From 1910 to 1947, when the National Party came to power, there were an average of 21 executions per year, according to the Justice Ministry. By 1978, the total had increased to 132, and has been rising steadily since.

The "Sharpeville Six" were five men and a woman accused of murdering a deputy township mayor at the start of the civil unrest in 1984, gained a stay of execution on March 17 just 15 hours before they were scheduled to hang. The stay was granted by a provincial Supreme Court on the basis of new

evidence that a prosecution witness may have given perjured testimony.

The conflict between anti-apartheid church leaders and the government escalated Friday as the Roman Catholic Bishop's Conference accused the police of searching a bishop's home and said the state was intent on "open confrontation." Reuters reported from Johannesburg.

In another development, Mangosuthu Buthezi, leader of the six million Zulu tribesmen, allied himself with government attacks on churchmen by bitterly criticizing Allan Boesak, a prominent cleric.

"Dr. Allan Boesak is the epitome of a posturing, high-celebrity, publicity-loving, glib-mouthed political imposter," Chief Buthezi said in a speech Thursday to the Kwa-Zulu homeland's assembly.

Mr. Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, is co-founder of the United Democratic Front, the country's largest anti-apartheid organization, whose activities were banned by the government last month.

Mr. Boesak is of mixed race. The attack by Chief Buthezi came amid mounting pressure from the white-minority government on anti-apartheid church leaders, including Archbishop Desmond M. Tutu, winner of the 1984 Nobel Peace Prize.

The South African Roman Catholic Bishops' Conference said Friday that police on Wednesday searched the home of Bishop Adams of Oudstroom, in the southwest of the country, and confiscated documents relating to anti-apartheid activities.

"While a bishop's residence does not enjoy diplomatic immunity, it is universal practice that it be treated with similar respect," the conference said. "The bishops must be able to guarantee the confidentiality of all documents in their care."

Leftist Party Is Elected In Gibraltar

GIBRALTAR — Joe Bossano, leader of the opposition Gibraltar Socialist Labor Party, was voted into power Friday, posing a potential problem for Spain and Britain by saying that he would not take part in their efforts to cooperate over the British colony's status.

Mr. Bossano's party won 58.2 percent of the votes in the general election Thursday.

The Association for the Advancement of Civil Rights, the party of Chief Minister Adolfo J. Canepa, won 29.3 percent.

Mr. Canepa took over from Sir Joshua A. Hassan, who retired in December at 72 after governing the colony for most of the past 40 years.

In marked contrast to his predecessors, Mr. Bossano said Gibraltar would not participate in British-Spanish talks, which include discussions on Spain's claim to sovereignty over the colony.

The talks began in 1984 under an agreement signed in Brussels. Along with the opening in 1985 of Gibraltar's land border, which had been closed for Spain for 16 years, the talks have helped reduce friction between London and Madrid.

Choreographer Robert Joffrey Dies

NEW YORK — Robert Joffrey, 57, the choreographer who founded his own dance company and built it into a leading troupe, died here Friday. He had suffered from liver ailment caused by medication he was receiving for asthma.

He was born Abdullah Jaffa Auver-Bey Khan, in Seattle. His father was a native of Afghanistan, and his mother was Italian.

Mr. Joffrey was the first artistic director to invite experimental modern-dance choreographers to work with a major ballet company.

In 1956, Mr. Joffrey borrowed a station wagon and sent his fledgling dance company — six dancers, one of whom could double on piano — out to tour the United States. He stayed in New York, where he held a job to pay for the tour.

Today, the Joffrey Ballet ranks with the New York City Ballet and American Ballet Theater as one of America's big three ballet companies.

He built a far-ranging repertory, including Nijinsky's 1913 "The Rite of Spring," for which he engaged two dance historians to see whether they could recreate this ballet.

Mr. Joffrey brought into the company ballets of strong classical base and flowing quality by the British Royal Ballet's Frederick Ashton; the 1932 stylized anti-war masterpiece, "The Green Table," by Kurt Jooss; a group of ballets created for Serge Diaghilev; John Cranko's full-length "Romeo and Juliet," and dances by American choreographers from Agnes de Mille to the avant-garde. His own ballets include "The Nutcracker" in 1967 and his striking 1967 "A Part," where a couple dance in front of a billowing white silk curtain, on which a movie of them dancing is projected.

Elliott M. Estes, CHICAGO (AP) — Elliott M. Estes, 72, an engineer who rose through the ranks at General Motors Corp. to retire as president,

died of a heart attack Thursday while on a business trip to Chicago.

He retired from GM on Feb. 1, 1981, after 47 years with the automobile company.

He was named GM's 15th president in 1974, a time when the corporation was at its nadir, reeling from the combined effects of the Arab oil embargo and business recession. He is credited for reducing the size of autos and for fuel economy policies that bolstered GM's market dominance and guided it through the 1970s.

Other deaths: Jimmy Jacobs, 58, a former handball champion, boxing historian and central figure in the career of the heavyweight champion, Mike Tyson, Wednesday of pneumonia.

Reynar Banham, 66, an influential writer on architecture and the arts, of cancer in London. Mr. Banham taught art history at the University of California for seven years.

ESORTS & GUIDES	ESORTS & GUIDES	ESORTS & GUIDES	ESORTS & GUIDES	ESORTS & GUIDES
INTERNATIONAL ESCORT SERVICE Head office in New York 330 W. 5th St., N.Y.C. 10019 USA 212-765-7896 212-765-7754 MAJOR CREDIT CARDS AND CHECKS ACCEPTED	ARISTOCATS Leading Escort Service 3 Shaftsbury Street, London W1 All major Credit Cards Accepted 11 am - 12 noon - midnight	ZURICH SUSAN ESORT SERVICE, 011/44 24 73	GENEVA LOVELY ESORT SERVICE, 022/21 99 61	LONDON ORIENTAL GUIDE and Escort Service, Central London / Heathrow. Tel: 0858 520024
LONDON BELGRAVIA Escort Service Tel: 726 5877	LONDON EMANUELE Exclusive VIP Escort Service Knightsbridge SM 0133	GENEVA DANIEL ESORT SERVICE, 011/44 24 73	GENEVA DANIEL ESORT SERVICE, 011/44 24 73	AMSTERDAM DANIEL ESORT SERVICE, 011/44 24 73
LONDON KENSINGTON ESORT SERVICE 10 Kensington Church St., W8 Tel: 237 9134 ext. 937 9133 All major credit cards accepted.	CAPRICE-NY ESORT SERVICE IN NEW YORK Tel: 212-737 3291	LONDON EMANUELE Exclusive VIP Escort Service Knightsbridge SM 0133	GENEVA DANIEL ESORT SERVICE, 011/44 24 73	AMSTERDAM DANIEL ESORT SERVICE, 011/44 24 73
LONDON PORTMAN Escort Agency 67 Clarendon Street, London W1 Tel: 0858 520024 ext. 1152 All major credit cards accepted	LONDON BELGRAVIA Escort Service Tel: 726 5877	GENEVA DANIEL ESORT SERVICE, 011/44 24 73	GENEVA DANIEL ESORT SERVICE, 011/44 24 73	AMSTERDAM DANIEL ESORT SERVICE, 011/44 24 73

BE A WINNER!

• Play Lotto 6/49—Canada's Favorite Government Lottery
• Pick your own "Lucky Numbers" when you play
• Record prize of \$13,890,588.80—all CASH—TAX FREE!

HOW YOU CAN WIN BIG
For years Canadians have been striking it rich in Lotto 6/49—Canada's most popular lottery. In fact, last year Lotto 6/49 paid out over \$500 million dollars in prizes! Almost every week new millionaires are being made by playing this fantastic game. The jackpots (1st prize) regularly surpass \$10,000,000 per draw and have gone as high as \$13,890,588.80. That record prize was won by Lillian and Stewart Kelly, pictured below, and still stands as one of the world's largest all-cash lottery prizes ever awarded.

Now, thanks to Canadian Overseas Marketing's unique subscription service, you too have the chance to win a multi-million dollar prize.

MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR PRIZES
Here are some examples of the fantastic jackpots being awarded by Lotto 6/49:
Lillian and Stewart Kelly — \$13,890,588.80
Mohamed and Nurah Samji — \$11,066,864.20
Ron and Val Taylor — \$10,372,326.70
Jean Vau — \$10,191,804.60
Carrie and Derek Stockley — \$7,789,787.60
Doug and Loraine Clark — \$7,059,893.70

And that's just for first prize...there are many \$Millions more paid out in subsidiary prizes. With five prize categories in all and thousands of prizes won in every draw, it's as if you can't miss!

GOVERNMENT GUARANTEED LOTTERY
Lotto 6/49 is an official lottery operated by the ten Provincial Governments of Canada. It's called Lotto 6/49 because six winning numbers from a total of forty-nine are selected each draw. If the six numbers chosen match the six numbers you are playing, you win the jackpot. In addition to the six regular winning numbers chosen, there's one additional number drawn called

the "bonus number." If you have any five of the six regular winning numbers correct plus the bonus number, you win second prize. Any five, four, or three of the regular winning numbers correct wins you third, fourth, or fifth prize respectively.

There's a new draw twice each week (on Wednesday and Saturday), every week of the year. The jackpot is guaranteed to be not less than \$1 Million dollars in each draw. And if the jackpot is not won in the current draw, that prize money is carried over and added to the jackpot for the next draw, growing until it's won!

WIN SMILLIONS LIKE THE COUPLE PICTURED BELOW
When Lillian and Stewart Kelly, pictured above, won Canada's record Lotto jackpot of \$13,890,588.80 there were over 1 million winners in total, with over \$37,000,000.00 in prize money awarded. The prize breakdown shown here indicates the actual winnings for that draw.

PRIZES	NO. OF PRIZES	PRIZE VALUE
1ST PRIZE (6 OF 6 REG. NUMBERS)	1	\$13,890,588.80
2ND PRIZE (5 OF 6 REG. NUMBERS)	10	\$443,481.80
3RD PRIZE (5 OF 6)	718	\$3,704.70
4TH PRIZE (4 OF 6)	48,017	\$138.30
5TH PRIZE (3 OF 6)	365,112	\$10.00
TOTAL PRIZES (1,044,956)		\$37,432,238.10

All prizes quoted in Canadian dollars. 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th prizes are calculated on a percentage of the total prize pool. Since the prize pool fluctuates from draw to draw, the size of the prizes will vary from the size of the prizes shown above.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune
Reaching More Than a Third of a Million Readers in 164 Countries Around the World.

ORDER FORM
Complete one game board below for each game you wish to play. Select exactly six numbers from 1 to 49 on each game board you are playing. Indicate the number of draws you wish to play and send with this necessary payment to the address below.

FREE BONUS	INCLUDES 2 DRAWS FREE	INCLUDES 4 DRAWS FREE
1 Game	<input type="checkbox"/> 10 WEEKS (20 DRAWS) \$ 45	<input type="checkbox"/> 20 WEEKS (40 DRAWS) \$ 112
2 Games	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 90	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 225
3 Games	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 135	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 337
4 Games	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 180	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 450
5 Games	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 225	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 562
6 Games	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 270	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 675

NAME _____
ADDRESS/PO. BOX _____
CITY _____
COUNTRY _____
 MASTERCARD VISA AMEX
 BANK DRAFT CHEQUE
CREDIT CARD EXPIRY DATE _____
SIGNATURE _____ ZP-51

Herald Tribune

Cease-Fire in Nicaragua

If the cease-fire takes hold, Nicaragua will see an end of fighting for the first time in nearly seven years. Undeniably, this is a great boon. Thousands of lives have been lost, the life of the nation shredded and a whole region drawn into a maelstrom by the long war between the ruling Sandinistas and their rebel challengers. The cease-fire negotiators sang the national anthem when they signed. But it is far from certain that the community of purpose implied in the song has much of a chance — or even exists.

The cease-fire accord has the superficial appearance of an agreement between equals. The Sandinistas won a respite from a draining war. The contras gained a political beachhead in Nicaragua. But there is a difference. The two sides had arrived at that critical moment in a negotiation when both simultaneously agreed that further delay risked losing more than could be gained. But with the war, the Sandinistas were hurting badly, while with the aid cutoff, the contras were collapsing. The regime has a better chance to consolidate the truce on its terms than the rebels have to expand their beachhead.

The Sandinistas are opening the political door just a crack; their record suggests that they will struggle to limit any democratic passage through it. Their immediate strategy is to ensure that Honduras shuts down its contra sanctuaries. From last week's — and this week's? — incursions into Honduras, it is plain what Nicaragua's threats to Honduras are. What are its positive assurances?

Another part of the Sandinist strategy is to draw the United States out of its role as the partisan of one Nicaraguan party and into a role as guarantor of the cease-fire. The United States should indeed become a guarantor — but not simply of a cease-fire. It has a stake in the fulfillment of the Sandinist pledges on democratic practice, too.

The problem is that it has also now pretty much abandoned or lost the instruments of pressure for seeing that this comes about. Congress cut off the contras at the U.S. end and the cease-fire cuts them off at the Nicaraguan end. The remaining external lever is chancy, abstract, suspect and easily ridiculed: the political and moral force that others in Central America and the United States can bring to bear. Unprobable though it might be that these pressures can succeed, at the very least those who urged the aid cutoff and the present course have an obligation to pursue them rigorously.

It has been argued by the anti-contras left that the Sandinistas could not reasonably be expected to democratize while facing a mortal threat. It follows in this logic that, being no longer under the gun, they can reasonably be expected to honor their pledges to democratic practice. Central America has an evident self-interest in hounding them to do so. And those Americans who have repeatedly urged others to "give peace a chance" now have an obligation to turn their attention and their passion to ensuring democracy a chance as well.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Buying American Already

Washington's Metro board rejected a construction bid this month from a consortium including a Japanese company. Metro acted under a 1987 law prohibiting bids on public jobs from countries that resist American competition on their public works projects. It means that building the Green Line will cost more. But it demonstrates that U.S. law is already effective in penalizing countries that close their public bidding to Americans.

The House of Representatives, in passing its version of the trade bill, added a "buy American" section that would add minimal additional enforcement at a maximum cost in international quarreling and bad temper.

The present method, as in Metro's Green Line, is to focus on serious and substantial discrimination. Under the House provision, the administration would have to draw up an annual public list of countries that discriminated in any way against any American products and services in their government procurement. Inevitably, the worldwide list would include accusations that turned out to be questionable or trivial or to involve issues already under negotiation. One purpose of this legislation is to speed up settle-

ments. More likely, it would jam the works. The House's bill would make a special kind of trouble for the Defense Department, which has agreements with many of America's allies for common sources of standardized equipment. If one of those countries turned up on the list, its common source agreements — improving both security and efficiency — would be jeopardized. The White House could waive the requirement to stop buying, but that is a slow and awkward expedient. The military sourcing agreements have a logic of their own and need to be kept separate from commercial disputes.

This legislation is now in conference, and Senator John Glenn has proposed a revision that makes American policy clear without the deleterious side effects that the House language would generate. Here, as at a hundred other points in this bill, Congress is trying to establish better and fairer rules for world trade. But it is dealing with sovereign countries that decline to take orders from the United States. Of the two approaches, Senator Glenn's is far more likely to have the effect that Congress is seeking.

— THE WASHINGTON POST

A Safe Abortion Drug

Before this year is out, women in France, China, Sweden, Britain and the Netherlands will have a safe, nonsurgical way to end a pregnancy in the first three months. Thanks to a noisy minority, that option may well remain closed to American women. Unless, that is, some pharmaceutical company is willing to brave the boos and threatened boycotts of anti-abortion activists and apply for government approval to market a drug called RU 486 in America.

RU 486 safely terminates pregnancy when administered during the first trimester. It is not the first drug to do that. Prostaglandins, which are made and distributed in the United States by Upjohn, also end pregnancy without surgery or a hospital stay. But prostaglandins produce uncomfortable side effects. RU 486 will greatly reduce side effects. The drug, expected to be approved for sale in France

and China this month and in Sweden, the Netherlands and Britain within the year, may also be useful for treating certain breast cancers and endometriosis, a leading cause of female infertility.

The prospect of such a drug so alarms the anti-abortion movement that Dr. Richard Glawson, of National Right to Life, says his group would organize a vast boycott of any company that would make it widely available. So far, such talk appears to have cowed the pharmaceutical industry. Are the fears justified? Polls show that a large majority of Americans favor the right to choose abortion. In all likelihood, that same majority would favor availability on prescription of a method that is safe, nonsurgical and absolutely private.

Clearly, then, there is an American market for RU 486. Now, where's the marketeer?

— THE WASHINGTON POST

Other Comment

A New Relationship With Asia

Asia is more peaceful than it has ever been since the end of World War II. China has undergone an almost unbelievable transformation. Once the fountain of global revolution, it is now one of the world's great tourist attractions. A major source of tension is disappearing as China and Taiwan move toward an accommodation. The prospects are good for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the United States and Vietnam, now that the stubborn old Vietnamese leaders are leaving the scene. For America, economic headaches have replaced Asian security problems. The major challenge for the future will be to prevent them from degenerating into political friction.

— Syndicated columnist Stanley Karnov.

Not a Solution but a Process

Many Protestant families came to Ulster more than 300 years ago, at roughly the same time as the Pilgrim Fathers landed in America. Their six counties of Ulster were separated from the rest of the island of Ireland in 1920, long before many of today's nation-states came into existence. Northern Ireland has elections that two-thirds of mankind can only envy.

Most political problems have solutions. A few do not. Northern Ireland is one of them, certainly now and perhaps for decades. That does not mean that politicians should stop seeking solutions to its prob-

lems; on the contrary, their search is the best way to prevent things getting even worse. Northern Ireland needs plenty of politics — concords, initiatives, communications, commissions of inquiry, and much more — so that its arguments are conducted politically and not by the gun. That is why direct rule from London is ultimately unhealthy; it stunts the local politicians, helping the gunmen to walk tall in the streets.

No political initiative can succeed without economic change. So the next step is to enact the most important legislative proposal to emerge from the 1987 Anglo-Irish agreement: a new law to ensure equal job opportunities for Catholics. If that law is enforced with real commitment, so that Catholics no longer suffer twice as much unemployment as Protestants, the last and worst injustice to the minority will begin to diminish. That will not happen without economic recovery.

At root, though, Northern Ireland is a political challenge which happens to have fallen to the British and Irish, but which all civilized people should understand. The province is not a bloodbath. Fewer than 100 people a year are killed there by political violence, so few that Ulster is not on the list of today's 25 bloodiest wars. But what violence there is comes from the terrorists with the black masks and the brutal arrogance, this century's scourge of decent people everywhere. If the killers are allowed a victory from a democracy grown soft, it will not be just Ireland that God will have to save.

— The Economist (London).

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1938-1982

KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUEBNER, Publisher

JOHN VINCIGUERRA, Executive Editor • WALTER WELLS, News Editor • SAMUEL ABE, KATHERINE KNORR and CHARLES MITCHELMOORE, Deputy Editors • CARL GEWIRTZ, Associate Editor • ROBERT J. DONAHUE, Editor of the Editorial Pages • JAMES R. CRATE, Business Financial Editor

RENÉ BONDY, Deputy Publisher • ALAIN LECOUR and RICHARD H. MORGAN, Associate Publishers • FRANÇOIS DESMAISON, Circulation Director • ROLF D. KRANEPUHL, Advertising Sales Director • KOURDT HOWELL, Director, Information Services

International Herald Tribune, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France. Tel.: (1) 46.37.93.00. Telex: Advertisant, 61359; Circulation, 612832; Editorial, 612718; Production, 630698.

Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Thayer.

Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Cantonment Rd., Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Tlx: RSS9238
Managing Dir. Asia: Malcolm Glen, 30 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong, Tel: 5-8610616. Telex: 61170
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin Macdonald, 63 Long Acre, London W.C.2. Tel: 836-4802. Telex: 263009
Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lasserbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 10000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 726753. Tlx: 416721
Pres. U.S.: Michael Conway, 850 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10022. Tel: (212) 755-3892. Telex: 421712
S.A. au capital de 1.200.000 F. RCS Nanterre n° 12801126. Commission Paritaire No. 41337
© 1988, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0294-8052.

OPINION

The Kurds' Turn for the Atrocity du Jour

By Jim Hoagland

PARIS — Did you catch those pictures on television the other night, all those bodies in that village in Iraq, and not a mark on their faces? Poison gas, the announcer said, and it sure looked like it. Victims were the Kurds. Again.

Hadn't heard much about the Kurds recently. Maybe 10 million of them or more in that mountainous belt that stretches across Turkey, Iraq and Iran. Since Turkey denies they even exist and Iran and Iraq smack them around regularly, they are hard to find and count.

Kurds: Aryan tribesmen, Moslems but not Arabs. That has been part of the trouble in Iraq, where the Ba'athist government wants everybody to sign up for "Arab socialism." The Kurds keep revolting to make their northeastern corner independent or autonomous from Bagh-

dad. Remember how they lost in the 1970s with America's help? They got on Baghdad's nerves this time by joining up with the Iranians in that organized slaughter dignified with the name of the Iran-Iraq war. Seems they helped Iran capture a few Kurdish villages inside Iraq last week. Big mistake. It provoked the Iraqis to send the bug squad.

That's probably not what they call the planes and pilots that the Kurds say dropped poison gas on them. But Iraqi officials were saying already last year, with light-hearted chuckles, that they weren't going to just use flyswatters if those waves of flies kept coming at them from Iran. They could always reach for the Filit.

French newspapers say it looks like the biggest use of poison gas

like this since the Germans just about wiped out Ypres in 1917 and gave the stuff a bad name. Maybe Halabja, the village where the bodies were on display the other day, will at least be famous now.

But you can't even count on that. Kurdish calamities never seem to make a big impression in the outside world. Isolated, living in feudal conditions, hospitable as can be to the few foreigners who ever go up there but divided into bitter factions themselves, they are accustomed to being minor victims in big geopolitics.

In the 1970s, for example, the Shah of Iran and the Americans encouraged them to rise up against Baghdad and then dropped them like a rock. The contras of that era, the Kurds were supposed to just bleed the Iraqis and their Russian patrons, but not get strong enough to overthrow the Baghdad government and create an international crisis.

Baghdad plays down its Soviet links now, and is on fairly good terms with Washington, which seems less eager to see problems in Kurdistan. Reports last year that Kurdish villages were being destroyed, and chemical weapons used by the Iraqis on Kurdish civilians caused a military attaché at the American Embassy to go up for a look-see. Came back and told other diplomats he'd seen destroyed villages. Told a visiting journalist that he hadn't.

It was not a time for boat rocking. The United States was then applauding Iraq's progress, Saddam Hussein, for eradicating the "stragic" error in which one of his planes put

an Exocet missile into the U.S.S. Stark. "Tragic" is a politician's way of saying that 37 American sailors died for no good reason.

Kind of honorary Kurds, those sailors. They had the poor judgment to get hit by an Arab missile while Reagan and Co. were trying to make up to the Arabs and show that the United States really was mad at the Iraqis, Offie North and arm shipments to ayatollahs notwithstanding. Washington had to grin and bear the Stark to reassure the Arabs and gain influence with Iraq.

We see now how far that influence goes. In the past month the Iraqis have started a new round of attacks on shipping in the Gulf, intensified missile attacks on Iranian cities and squirted Iraqi perfume on Halabja. The ayatollahs, no slouches in the atrocity game, respond in kind where they can.

The White House says it is disgusted by what seems to have happened at Halabja. But the American policy response to Iraq's escalation is to keep on pushing for an arms embargo — against Iran.

With logic like that shipping policy, Washington's friendship for Baghdad is likely to survive one night of poison gas and sickening television film. Television moves on, shock succeeds shock, the day's horror becomes distant memory. The Kurds will stay on history's margins, and policy will have continuity.

Say, did you catch the film of the Jews and the Arabs slugging it out on the West Bank? Watch the pictures of the Catholics and Protestants in Belfast? Did you see ...

The Washington Post



Philippines: A Military Route to the Presidency?

By Amando Doronila

MANILA — General Fidel Ramos, appointed to the cabinet as defense secretary last January, has emerged as a front-runner to succeed Corason Aquino as president of the Philippines. Mrs. Aquino has said that she will not seek reelection when her term ends in 1992.

A number of important consequences stem from General Ramos's entry into the political arena. One is that it has helped consolidate presidential and civilian control of the military.

As chief of staff of the armed forces, General Ramos showed that he respected constitutional authority. He played a key role in ending a series of attempted coups and conspiracies by right-wing military critics of the Aquino administration and supporters of former President Ferdinand Marcos.

General Ramos has consistently advocated adherence to the concept of civilian supremacy over the military. The result, however, is that the armed forces leadership has gained a de facto power of veto over certain government decisions, especially

those that affect counterinsurgency programs against Communist and Muslim guerrillas.

While civilian control of the armed forces has been facilitated by Mrs. Aquino's appointment, General Ramos and his faction in the military, this political stability has been purchased at a high price.

Soldiers now have priority over the civilian bureaucracy when the government grants wage rises and improved benefits. Defense spending requests pass through the cabinet virtually untouched. Military inputs into decision making have increased since General Ramos joined the cabinet.

He has succeeded in consolidating his support base in the military, although factionalism remains rife. His allies have been appointed to strategic positions. The chain of command from the president, as commander-in-chief, through General Ramos to the armed forces has been strengthened.

Meanwhile, since entering the political arena he has gained a platform for popular projection. He has polled well in public opinion surveys. Ironically, he is more highly regarded by civilians than by the military. His political fortunes will depend to some extent on the performance of the armed forces in countering insurgency and any other threats to overthrow the government.

A change is taking place in the pattern of recruitment for national leadership. In the past, presidents came exclusively from the legislative branch. But Mrs. Aquino was a housewife before the assassination in 1983 of her husband, Benigno Aquino Jr., thrust her into politics. General Ramos seems likely to open another avenue — one which is already well established in Indonesia and Thailand, where retired generals serve as heads of government.

The writer, editor of *The Manila Chronicle* and a leading political analyst in the Philippines, submitted this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

France: The Post-Communist Scene Is Different

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The French presidential election campaign, which, thanks to the popularity of François Mitterrand in pre-campaign polls, had seemed over before it began, has begun all over again now that he has officially declared his candidacy.

The president's long-delayed announcement that he is running for a second term displayed an unexpected political insensitivity as well as an edge of that arrogance of office which brought down his predecessor, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, in 1981. Seven years of pomp and deference seem to sap the common sense of otherwise sensible politicians.

Mr. Mitterrand said that he has to run again because the country is on the brink of civil disorder. Few others had noticed this dangerous condition, and Mr. Mitterrand's proposal that the nation must choose between him and chaos has invited more ridicule than enthusiasm.

Although the number of undecided voters remains remarkably high, it is, in fact, hard to find a serious issue in this election on which the major parties really disagree. Not only are their disagreements minor but the extremists electorate has dwindled and changed in character. This is the most interesting aspect of the situation.

When Mr. Mitterrand became president in 1981, France's Communist Party, which helped elect him and

joined his government, was accustomed to receiving at least a quarter of the national vote. Its share fell to 16 percent in 1981, but the lost vote, which presumably had gone to the Socialists, was thought recoverable.

Even though the Communists soon abandoned their Socialist allies, their electoral position continued to deteriorate. Credit for this usually was given to Mr. Mitterrand's manipulative skills, but the Communist Party actually was in decline for reasons that had nothing to do with Mr. Mitterrand. The French working class was no longer what it used to be. The Communist Party had ceased to be France's main protest party. Finally, it had lost the intellectuals.

The loss of the intellectuals was crucial. In the 1940s, several students at the Ecole Normale Supérieure, then France's most important university-level institution, described Marxism as giving them "a sense of lucidity, above the contradictions of society." It satisfied their "need for coherence" and their "refusal of passive resignation before the world's problems." It "made sincerity possible — that is to say, the cohesion of thought and action."

The intellectuals' commitment to the Marxist left rested on a reluctance to match its theoretical appeal

against what Marxism was producing in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. This had to end, and events in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland, and the testimony of Alexander Solzhenitsyn and others about Stalinism and the camps (the Gulag), eventually alienated the intellectuals. The obscurantism of the party itself, stubbornly rejecting every "Eurocommunist" reform and expelling every dissident, contributed to this result.

The Communists at the same time were losing working class support. The base of the party's popular following was in heavy industry, in decline everywhere. The Communist union, the CGT, faded under the challenge of militant unionism and social change in the work force.

The final reason for the Communists' decline was the rise of the right-wing National Front. It has now become the most important vehicle of working-class protest.

The latest survey of intentions to vote gives the official Communist Party candidate 5 percent, a Communist reformer 2.5 percent and the National Front 6.5 percent. Thus has the mighty Communist Party fallen.

The National Front's original issue was racial, the resentment popularly felt against France's immigrant population. The party drew on traditional

sectors of right-wing sympathy — old-fashioned nationalism, people anxious about crime and moral decline, small-scale businessmen undermined by new forms of competition. Many conservatives who ordinarily vote for the established parties voted National Front during the mid-1980s, when the party obtained an unprecedented 33 parliamentary seats (out of 577).

Today the composition of the National Front electorate has changed. The traditional right has been estranged, among other things by the suggestion of the National Front leader, Jean-Marie Le Pen, that the existence of Nazi death camps is a "detail" of recent history.

A study published by the National Research Center (CNRS) indicates that Mr. Le Pen has a third of the support he had in middle-class voting districts. He has gained support in low-income districts and other areas which used to vote overwhelmingly for the left. His is a marginal and anti-establishment electorate, Le Monde writes, "which in the past the Communist Party monopolized."

A quarter of those who intend to vote for Mr. Le Pen in the first round of the presidential election say they will vote for Mr. Mitterrand in the second round runoff. Mr. Le Pen is eliminated. These mostly are young voters who in the last presidential election made Mr. Mitterrand their first choice.

There is hardly the support that President Mitterrand counts on today in his bid for a new mandate, but their willingness to vote both for Mr. Le Pen and for him shows the complexity of the change that has taken place in the electorate.

Protest has been marginalized, for the National Front lacks anything resembling the social base that communism possessed among the industrial working class. And the Communist Party itself now slips from the electoral scene, quietly closing a door on a political era.

International Herald Tribune
© Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

Drugs: Democrats Could Act Now

By A. M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — On the desk is a whole pile of position papers on drugs from all the Democratic candidates. There are some good ideas in them and sharp words about the Reagan administration's failure on drugs. Why does reading these Democratic papers get me angrier than ever about the drug tragedy?

After all, we all know that the Reagan administration has done a miserable job of fighting the drug war. We know the truth. Hundreds of thousands of criminals, hundreds of thousands, organized into killer gangs, are bringing billions of dollars worth of narcotics into the United States to poison the bodies and minds of millions of Americans.

Gangsters, with drug money flowing like rivers of sewage, terrorize and run whole countries abroad and corrupt America's police. Thousands of Americans are murdered every year by drug gangsters and drug addicts.

In the end, taking drugs is one individual's decision. But the drug addict not only ruins his life but the lives of his neighbors and family, through crime and AIDS. He needs help; he needs the basic protection a decent society owes its citizens.

We are used to stories about 10-year-old crack addicts. Now Robert Morgenthau, Manhattan's district attorney, says two-thirds of the city's baby-abuse cases involve parents who are drug addicts. That brings the victim level down to infants in diapers.

The president, for diplomatic or political reasons, refuses to withhold aid from "friendly" countries that pump drugs into America's veins.

The president refuses to agree to a "drug czar" who would pull together the two dozen agencies involved in narcotics, set priorities and report candidly to the people. The drug czar is not a solution, but it is one important step toward the mobilization of the financial, police, medical and educational effort that is indeed the solution, the only one.

Narcotics crimes are clearly federal since they involve international and interstate traffic. Overwhelmed governors and mayors correctly demand more federal money for treatment, education, jails, police. They do not get enough from Washington.

They ask Washington to use more federal forces to patrol the borders. The day may come when governors and mayors, reluctantly and in sorrow, ask for federal forces to patrol their streets.

But why get mad at Democratic candidates? Because it is hypocritical for them to blame Republicans if they themselves do nothing about putting out position papers that nobody reads. There are things they can do, right now. Facing a great national danger, they could get together and work out a united anti-drug program binding them all.

Jointly, they can insist that Democratic representatives and senators, who hold a majority in Congress, stop playing politics and pass the bill to appoint a drug czar. (Democratic senators, in sweet collegiality with Republicans, are blocking the bill.) Or

maybe the combined power of the Democratic candidates is not enough to sway the congressional leadership. That should tell us something about how strong those candidates are.

But they could try, which would tell us something about what kind of men they are. On television, together, they could call out the names of all the members of Congress blocking action. They could insist that every Democratic candidate for Congress state his position in advance of election day on a specific list of issues: drug czar, action against specific foreign countries, funding for treatment, use of federal armed forces.

I suggested once in this column that Jesse Jackson would make a superb drug czar. Mr. Jackson and some of his backers were annoyed at the idea, taking it as meaning that he was being counted out as president.

I still think he would make a good drug czar. In one visit to the New York Times a few years ago, Mr. Jackson, by his passion and knowledge, salvaged a session on drug trying to do a better job of drug coverage. Perhaps he could provide a little galvanizing for the country; there would be no greater service.

Probably it is politically unwise for Mr. Jackson to discuss anything but the presidency now. But he could provide leadership for his party, now, and force the other candidates into common action. The failure of the Democrats in Congress and the candidates to pool their strength against drugs is not Mr. Jackson's fault. It sure is his opportunity.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Tax on Securities? — LONDON — [A member of Parliament writes:] Mr. Goschen is now putting the finishing touches to his budget. We all think we know that a tax is to be placed on foreign securities. Chancellors of the Exchequer do not like people to put their money into foreign stocks and bonds. If English money is invested in French, German or American securities, that amount is withdrawn from government funds, and Goschen's claim to be accounted the greatest financier of the age is weakened.

1913: Tornado Kills 300 — NEW YORK — Accounts received from Omaha, Nebraska, and other districts devastated by the tornado (on March 23) place the death toll at 300, with 400 injured. To read the descriptions of the scenes which followed the wreckage of 1,200 buildings in Omaha, the riot of flames and water, the thousands of homeless

people looking for shelter, the wreck of rescue in the streets strewn by fallen houses and trees, recalls the horrors of the San Francisco earthquake.

1938: A Test for Czechs? — WASHINGTON — [Walter Lippman writes:] While Europe continues quiet when the Austrians enter, quiet Hitler into Vienna, Czechs could not sit quiet, if like the Belgians in 1914, the Czechs stand and fight. The brutal fact is that Hitler kept out of Czechoslovakia only convincing him that this time he would not move without risking the stability of a general European peace. The Czechs themselves, relying on their own strength, can make no assurances that they will enlist allies only if they themselves are the front line of the resistance. France can keep a nation free of conviction of its people that they would rather die than be slaves.

Handwritten signature: J. H. KITA

ARTS / LEISURE

'Der Freischütz' Scandinavian Sale a Success

By David Stevens
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The principal theme of the Théâtre Musical de Paris-Châtelet this season is German Romantic opera, and nothing is more representative of that category than "Der Freischütz," which may be why this work does not travel far from home. Carl Maria von Weber's 1821 masterpiece, which was seminal for much that followed, including Wagner, apparently has not been seen on a Paris stage in 60 years.

It also has been an opportunity, both here and in Geneva earlier this season, to see one of the most widely reputed, and most beginning, productions of the work in recent years — that staged and designed in 1980 for the Stuttgart Staatstheater by Achim Freyer, spanning his two worlds of theater and the visual arts. It even resulted in a picture book of Freyer's sketches and color photographs of the production, with the full libretto of Friedrich Kind indicating the cast.

On one level it is as German as elves in the deep Bohemian forest or Grimm Brothers fairy-tales. Freyer has put a veritable museum of folk art on stage — in the costumes, in the idealized interiors and landscapes, and in the spoils, goblets, demons, fantastic animals and natural terrors that make up the Wolf's Glen scene.

But it is not just a show for kids. This is modern theater backed up by solid German dramatic analysis. Weber and Kind are seen looking at their own circumscribed society through the outward forms of the still feudal times soon after the Thirty Years War in which the story is set. The quiet interiors and orderly landscape are an attempt to control the uncontrollable, and when the natural world runs amok it literally bursts through these walls with waterfalls, firewheels, strange outland animals and the like. Even Samiel, the demonic Black Hunter, who is usually reduced to an offstage voice or a loudspeaker, appears in the flesh — the underworld counterpart of the all-seeing eye that hovers over everything upstairs.

Just as the folk art is a stylizing of the life of 17th-century hunters and foresters, so are the characters stylized, for the most part treated as puppets with almost mechanical gestures fulfilling a predictable role in a highly structured world — hard-headed little Achenbach is almost the only exception. The story of shooting contests, magic bullets and black magic, has rarely been told more clearly. Even a small spoken scene, written by Kind but not composed by Weber, introduces and explains the Hermit before the overture, so his intervention in favor of Agathe and Max at the end is not fortuitous but inevitable.

In climactic hands all of this might make the spectator reach for the kitchi gun, but this works, strongly propelled by Weber's inexhaustible music, full of the sounds of the forest and resonant with the contradictions of the German soul.

Radio France was the co-producer for Paris and musical matters were in local hands, with Marek Janowski in charge, his Norvegi Orchestre Philharmonique in the pit, the radio chorus, and the Mer's Chamber Chorus of Sofia robustly impersonating the huntsmen. The NOP may not have the sonority of the best German ensembles, but Janowski drew idiomatic and atmospheric playing from his charges.

The cast was at a uniformly high level. Cheryl Studer was a sweet-voiced paper doll of an Agathe, with Janet Perry a pert and clever foil as Achenbach. Paul Frey's strong lyric tenor produces the right sound for Max, Hartmut Welker playing a coarse but not blackly evil Kaspar, and his voice is not the usual dark bass but a hard-edged Pizarro-style bass-baritone. Siegfried Vogel's resonant bass served the priestlike Hermit well, Rainer Buesse was a slyly marionette of a prince, and Wolf Harmsch a suitably spooky Samiel. Gordon McKechnie, who was an assistant to Freyer for the original production, supervised this revival.

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — During the three-day viewing which started on Sunday and was concluded with Wednesday's sale at Sotheby's, Londoners were treated to a little-known chapter of cultural history — Scandinavia from 1880 to 1930 and its artistic dependence on Europe farther south. The £3.2 million (\$5.9 million) sale was profitable, but more than one-third of the figure is accounted for by unsold pictures.

SOUREN MELKIAN

home country, particularly derivative works whose appearance is all too often suggestive of better-known artists. Scandinavian painters who could afford it went south to be trained or widen their horizons. As they went from one discovery to another, some had a tendency to switch styles as others change clothes.

At the beginning, four pictures by the Norwegian Hans Frederik Gude (1825-1903) illustrated a disconcerting versatility. "Fishing boats in Bergen Harbor" was probably painted around 1860-70. At left a sailing boat stands out against a rising mountain lost in dark gray clouds. Farther right, the sea has a yellowish steely hue and gets lighter as it recedes toward the horizon. A pale, lurid light plays over low rocky masses in the distance. This is almost the mood of the Norwegian school — one is reminded of John Cromie — with a composition heavily indebted to late 18th-century artists such as Joseph Vernet and Caspar Friedrich.

Their legacy must have been passed on through Andreas Achenbach, founder of the Düsseldorf school. Like many Norwegians, as Sotheby's expert Alex Apis notes, Gude moved to Düsseldorf where he studied under Achenbach before eventually becoming a pillar of the German artistic establishment. But his picture was estimated at £25,000 to £35,000 more than what Achenbach normally sells for. Not surprisingly, it found no buyer at £22,000.

A little later, Gude painted a view of Lake Aasterud at Ringebu. Dated 1876, it looks like a pure Düsseldorf school product. Apis had better luck with the other two



Elif Petersen's picture of a woman sewing, sold for £115,500.

Guides in the sale which went for £16,500 and £35,200. "Feste on the Christmasford" and "Drying nets at Feste by the Christmasford," dated 1896 and 1895, look like tourism board posters in old-fashioned style. Their photographic precision is hardly toned down by the slightly loose brushwork. Combined with a light palette, this results in a kind of Impressionist kitsch. Both went to Scandinavian buyers — to those familiar with the scenery the paintings have an evocative value lost on others.

The Norwegian generation that came after Gude fell under the spell of Impressionism, often after experimenting with other styles. Elif Petersen, trained in Copenhagen, Karlsruhe and Munich, started with historical painting in the German manner. Impressionism caught up with him during his years in Paris. In 1891, he did a picture of a woman sewing outdoors. She is seen seated in a chair against the wall of her country cottage, facing a hilly landscape reminiscent of Gustave Caillebotte's work, Apis points out. It has the same sort of concern for topographical detail at the expense of light effects. The London dealer who bought it for £115,500, Daniel Mason, who spe-

cializes in petits-matres before, during and after Impressionism, could not conceal his glee.

The obsession for detailed accuracy seems to have run deep in the Norwegian character. Even the most gifted artist could not do away with it even though his direct exposure to Impressionism of the highest order came at an early stage. Frits Thaulow was 27 when he first set foot in Paris in 1874, and kept coming back. The brushwork of a landscape he did in 1882, "Spring in Kragero," owes a lot to Monet and Pissarro. But neither would have bothered to depict in detail the white planks piled up by a shack. The clear-cut edges of the house, the low, craggy hills meticulously done on the horizon, are the very negation of what Impressionism is all about — blending volumes in gradually changing light. This went for £44,000.

The Norwegian weakness for neat rendition survived even such a deleterious factor as Fauvist influence. Arne Kavi's long life (1878-1970) allowed him to go through several phases before rallying to Matisse's manner, which should have quelled any tendency to settle for precise outlines. At first he was a neo-romantic under the influence of James McNeill Whistler. A decade later, he turned to neo-impressionism and later still fell under the spell of his compatriot Edward Munch, molded by German Expressionism.

Eventually he became a disciple of Matisse, who shows heavily in his £7,700 "Still life of fruit on a kitchen table" in intense blue, red and white with a few touches of green. But he has managed to retain a quasi-geometrical precision

in rendering the motifs of the table cloth. When doing another picture of two women seated at a table, "Morning Conversation," still under the spell of Matisse, Kavi remained as tame and precise as ever. The picture looks like a fashion magazine illustration done in imitation of the French master, which did not stop it from being a shade more expensive than the still life — £8,800.

At wide intervals there were a handful of innovators. Harald Sohlberg spent some time in Paris and Weimar. He began with some Pointillist experiments, which left no trace on his later work, and he later flirted with Symbolism which was a more lasting factor with him. In 1924, Sohlberg did a landscape looking toward the sea at Nordhavn, in a style and mood which are very much his own. At the center, a forlorn kind of pine-tree rises by the side of a sinuous country lane in the midst of open fields. A broad band of lavender blue sea topped by a slightly paler sky with mauish undertones fills the upper half of the composition, and a line of minute migrating geese goes up from left to right in the upper corner. Highly suggestive, it is not brilliantly painted, this has something of the cool introspective poetry that one associates with some of the best Scandinavian literature. At £33,000 the landscape was an interesting buy.

The saga of Swedish painting reads like a revised version of the Norwegian story. If there is a nuance, it probably lies in greater awareness of what went on in Paris. Sotheby's selection could not have been better made to illustrate the point. The eye went from Richard Bergh's "Artists at Work," which shows two painters at their easel, and was done in 1882 during Bergh's stay in Paris, to Alfred Wahlberg's sketch of his wife, the nanny and their baby done in his Paris studio in 1886. Buyers were unmoved. The two pictures failed to sell at £5,000 and £3,200 respectively while a landscape by Bergh, which looks like a botched sketch by Monet, found a buyer at £6,600.

Anders Zorn, with his succeeding artistic personas, illustrates the anxious search for identity of the Northern painters. The sale included a sketch that he did of Saint Yves in Cornwall for his first painting in oil of some consequence — until 1887 he had been chiefly involved in watercolors. There is an English feel about the sketch, combined with a broad brushwork betraying the prevailing influence of French Impressionism. As a preliminary study for his first oil, which now hangs in the Musée d'Orsay, it is of some importance. The estimate could not have cared less — the sketch was bought at £50,000.

Zorn's portrait of the banker Sir Ernest Cassel done in 1907 is another phase of his undulating career marked by his admiration for



Detail of Larsson's watercolor of his workshop: fairy tale charm.

John Singer Sargent. The public responded coolly to the conventional portrait which failed to sell at £48,000. It may have been holding its breath for Zorn's third impressionist, when Impressionism hit him in a big way. It was then that he painted two fleshy girls unaccountably standing naked in a wood. The smutty undergrowth is done in broad strokes not unlike those of Cézanne in his early Impressionist period but the bodies have a precision devoid of any haziness. One wonders which of the two, anatomical detail or Impressionist sketching, tickled bidders to the point of paying the second highest ever for Zorn, £495,000.

By comparison, Carl Larsson's two watercolor views of his studio which went up to £236,500 and £231,000 — huge prices — seem almost reasonable. Done in a style much influenced by Japanese woodcuts via their French Symbolist interpretation, their spindly precise delineation and light color scheme have the charm of fairy tale illustrations at the turn of the century. And here at least no name of some foreign artist who might have directly inspired them springs to mind.

AUCTION SALES

ADER PICARD TAJAN
AUCTIONEERS IN PARIS
12, rue Favart, 75002 PARIS - (1) 42 61 80 07

AUCTION SALE IN PARIS
HOTEL GEORGE-V
31, avenue George-V, 75008 Paris.

THURSDAY APRIL 14 AT 3 P.M.

IMPORTANT OLD MASTER PAINTINGS

Notably by:
J.H. D'ARLES - BOUCHER
BRUEGHEL - CHARDIN
CONINXLOO, DEMARNE
FRAGONARD - KRUYSS
LEYTENS - NATTIER-PATER...

Experts:
MM. Heroldbeut, Lotrelle,
Ryoux, Turquin.

Public Viewing
Hotel George-V,
Salon Vendôme
Wednesday April 13, from 11 a.m.
to 6 p.m. and 9 to 11 p.m.

On view only by appointment
12 rue Favart, 75002 Paris
from 7 - 11 April,
(except Saturday, Sunday and
Holidays).

Please contact: Chantal Grange
Tel: (1) 42 61 80 07 - Ext 426.

SOOTHEBY'S
FOUNDED 1714



An Indian chief from Rudolf Cronau's Von Wunderland
Zu Wunderland, 1886-1887. Estimate: £800-1,000
(50 mounted plates).

Atlases, Travel and Natural History

LONDON
FRIDAY 15TH APRIL AT 10.30AM AND 2PM

On view from Monday 11th April, 9 am to 4.30 pm
Included in this sale is Karl Bodmer's Indian views of 1839-41. Estimate: £70,000-80,000.
Enquiries: David Park (01) 408 5292
Sotheby's, 34-35 New Bond Street,
London W1A 2AA. Telephone: (01) 493 8080
Telex: 24454 SPBLON G Telefax: (01) 408 3100

DOONESBURY



Collector's Guide

WINE ARTS
An Illustrated Collection
of the world's finest wine
and spirits. (Art Review)

Rare Delights at Bielefeld

By James Helme Sutcliffe
BIELEFELD, West Germany — The little Municipal Theater here has again expanded the German opera scene with two seldom heard works, Rudi Stephan's "Die Ersten Menschen" and Frederick Delius's "Femimore and Gerda," continuing its series of operas headed by the Modern Era, to which Delius's "Fairy Queen of Scots," Moore's "Baby Doe," Schreker's "Irelohe" and Bernstein's "A Quiet Place" have contributed over the last four seasons. Stephan's music was on the threshold of creating a style pointing away from Richard Strauss and toward Berg and Hindemith, but he was killed at the front in 1915, only 28, with about 10 completed works that caused a stir wherever they were heard. His only opera, first performed at Frankfurt in 1920, was shortened by about a third in the name of its publisher (Schott) by Karl Holl, a version that had been staged 19 times by 1933.

Against the advice of friends, Stephan had taken the 1908 drama by the monistic poet Otto Borngraber as his libretto, with its linguistically extravagant, symbolized, pre-Freudian preoccupation with incest. Its author called it an "erotic mystery" — to create a unique, two-act musical masterpiece, a sexual obsession within the familiar familial framework of Adam, Eve, Cain and Abel.

But with a difference! Chawa (Ingeborg Schneider) longs for Adam (Monte Jaffe) who is now only interested in his job. Kajin (Herbert G. Adam) longs for sexual fulfillment, but the object of his desire is his mother, Chawa, who turns, instead, to his brother, Chabel (John Pickering). Kajin kills Chabel when he finds them together. It is the first murder and the first incestuous love, which Kajin now sees in a ghastly vision, prophetic in 1908.

Stephan's disturbing music (Bielefeld attempted to reconstruct the uncut score) is sensual without be-

ing lush, expressive but not sickly, employing the orchestral palette of his time, but in a clear, classical manner. The stage director, John Dew, with his designer, Gottfried Filz — due to make their Covent Garden debut next season — set mankind's first family into a sterile cage of placid frames and mirrored walls that allowed no escape

Both operas were conducted by David de Villiers with a compelling intensity

without violence. Musically and dramatically Stephan's "The First Human Being" is a major work, half-a-century ahead of its time.

Dew and Filz also found incredible modernity in Delius's "Femimore and Gerda," not heard in Germany since its 1919 Frankfurt premiere. This they did by moving it to Jean Paul Jacobson's novel "Niels Lyngne" and exposing the theme of bisexuality, clear in the novel but only latent in the opera. Interposing the first and second movements of Delius's "North Country Sketches," composed at the same time as the opera and thematically linked, as well as "In a Summer Garden," Dew used flashbacks to show that Erik's failure as a painter and as Femimore's husband was an offshoot of his homosexual attraction to Niels, who directed his feelings toward Femimore when Erik sought refuge in alcohol.

Sir Thomas Beecham, who thought Delius's last opera was about "three dreary people with nothing to sing," might have revised his opinion of the work, now the first Delius opera to be performed in the city from which the composer's parents emigrated to England. Filz's single, adaptable

set evoked the seasons magically with reflecting surfaces.

A curious accident made the opening even more poignant. When Victor Ramirez fell ill, Adam had to sing Niels' part while John Dew made his acting debut, having learned the original German text in five days to do a fine job of lip synchronization. His Erik (James O'Neil), Femimore (Maiko Passerger) and Lynda Komeny in an auspicious debut as Gerda, Niels' youthful bride, were surrounded by 14 supporting roles and created an indelible impression of sad, subtle human relationships.

Both operas were conducted by David de Villiers with compelling intensity and will remain in the repertoire for the rest of the current season. But next season will bring Konrad's "Das Wunder der Heiliane," Schreker's "Der Singende Teufel" and Krenek's "Sprung über den Schatten."

James Helme Sutcliffe is a Berlin-based critic and musician.

INTERNATIONAL ART EXHIBITIONS

PARIS
WALLY FINDLAY
New York - Chicago
Palm Beach - Paris
2, avenue Matignon
48, avenue Gabriel, 75008 Paris
Tel: (1) 42.25.70.71
Tuesday thru Saturday
10 a.m. to 1 p.m., 2.30 to 7 p.m.
EXCLUSIVE
HAMBOURG
BOURICE - CHAURAY
FABIEN - GANTNER
GAVEAU
GUILLEMAR
MICHEL-HENRY
SEBIRE - VIGNOLES
VIDAL QUADRAS
Post Imp. - Impressionnistes

PARIS
Painter's first exhibition in Paris
EDIK SCHTEINBERG
from March 29 to April 30
CLAUDE BERNARD'S Gallery
7/9 rue des Beaux-Arts, Paris 6^e. Tél. 43 26 97 07

LONDON
RICHARD GREEN
4 New Bond Street, London W1Y 9PE.
Telephone: 01-493 3939.
Telex: 25796 GREEN G. Fax: 01-629 2609.
New York: 518-583 2060.

Opens March 30th
XIX & XX Century European Paintings

LONDON/EDINBURGH
COLERIDGE
BRITISH CONTEMPORARY ART GLASS GALLERIES
LONDON
192 Piccadilly W1Y 9LG
Tel. 01-497 0166
Monday-Saturday 10 a.m. to 6.15 p.m.

EDINBURGH
478 George Street, E2 2HT
Tel. 01-225 1028
Monday-Saturday 10 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.

"ART EXHIBITIONS"
"ANTIQUES"
"AUCTION SALES"
appear on Saturday
For more information, please contact your nearest L.H.T. representative or Françoise CLEMENT 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel. 46.27.93.00. Telex: 613595

ANTIQUES

July 26 MARS
to 11 AVRIL 1988

WORLD RARITY
Antiques - World War II
unique in the world!
from Field Marshal A. Goring
containing several gold ornaments
diamonds and rubies.
Confidential, U.S. \$1.1 million.
Please write to: P.O. Box 2510,
Frankfurt, D-6000 Frankfurt/M.

"ART EXHIBITIONS"
"ANTIQUES"
"AUCTION SALES"
appear on SATURDAY

West Be
Absurd
Seethin
By Richard



ECONOMIC SCENE

After Slowdown Jitters, A Sudden Fear of Growth

By LEONARD SILK
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The U.S. economy is looking stronger than most economists anticipated after the October stock market collapse. Indeed, the highly sensitive bond market has started to worry that the expansion is so rapid that it will generate an outbreak of inflation and a steeper rise in interest rates.

Such fears appear exaggerated, and certainly unfriendly. The Commerce Department's latest estimates of gross national product, adjusted for inflation, indicate that the economy grew at an annual rate of 4.8 percent in the final quarter of 1987. But most of that upsurge in GNP resulted from an unsought buildup of inventories, which grew more than twice as fast in the fourth quarter as in the previous quarter. When inventory accumulation is subtracted from inflation-adjusted GNP, final sales in the final quarter of 1987 increased at an annual rate of only 0.9 percent. GNP measures the nation's total output of goods and services.

Yet prospects are for slow growth, little inflation and no recession this year.

With the hangover of inventories, the economy appears to be headed for slow growth at an annualized rate of about 2 percent in the first half of 1988, with a good prospect of some pickup in the second half. Earlier worries about a recession in this election year have all but disappeared.

Individuals may still be afraid of going back into the stock market, but not of losing their jobs or incomes. In February, personal income rose 0.9 percent, the best gain in four months, and spending on consumer goods increased by 0.7 percent.

This rate of increase in the economy has not been so great as to push prices up faster. The Consumer Price Index rose by a bare 0.2 percent in February.

Nevertheless, the bond market managed to work up a scare this week over the possibility of a jump in oil prices after the next meeting of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. But it still seems unlikely that OPEC can get its act together and cut output enough to force oil prices up. This may be bad news for Texas, still in an oil and real estate slump, but not for the American economy as a whole.

AN EVEN MORE fundamental reason for doubting that an inflationary boom lies ahead, either immediately or over the next few years, is that both monetary and fiscal policy will be aimed at shrinking America's twin deficits, in the budget and trade. That adjustment process will require cutting the budget deficit by at least \$150 billion a year and the trade deficit by more than \$100 billion a year. Those changes are likely to hold down the rate of GNP growth and inflation.

In Washington, Alan Greenspan and his colleagues on the Federal Reserve Board are preaching the same doctrine. Earlier pressures on the Fed from the Reagan administration to ease monetary policy to ensure against a recession, seem to have vanished. Unless the economy goes into a slump in the months ahead — an increasingly unlikely event — the administration, and particularly Treasury Secretary James A. Baker 3d, who is a former campaign manager and close ally of Vice President George Bush, is unlikely to lean on the Fed for faster monetary growth. An outbreak of inflation and climbing interest rates could be more dangerous politically than sluggish growth.

George L. Perry of the Brookings Institution says that with the upsurge of employment and the growth of the economy, the major economic risk to the Republicans in the election campaign is another plunge in the stock market.

Roger Kuberych, chief economist of the New York Stock Exchange, warns that the 1987 global stock market collapse was like a "first-time" heart attack. The patient had better pay attention, or risk a far more devastating attack next time.

Pernod Rejects Coke Bid

French Firm Keeps Distribution Rights

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — Pernod-Ricard, the French beverage maker, said Friday that it had rejected an offer by Coca-Cola Co. to buy back distribution rights for Coca-Cola soft drink brands in France.

"Coca-Cola's proposal was unacceptable so we refused it," Patrick Ricard, Pernod's chairman, said. He said that the bid was for the two groups to share a half, and "the ball is now in their camp."

He declined to give further details. However, Pernod and Coca-Cola disclosed in January that they were unable to agree on the "correct" strategy for marketing Coca-Cola brands, and analysts have speculated that the dispute hinges on Pernod's reluctance to begin an aggressive marketing campaign for super-free Coke in France.

Pernod's sales of Coca-Cola products totaled 1.4 billion francs (\$245 million) last year and contributed almost 100 million francs to the French company's earnings.

Pernod has several distribution contracts with Coca-Cola covering all of France. If allowed to run to their conclusion, the accords would represent income of more than one billion francs, Mr. Ricard said.

The accord that expires soonest is in 1990 and the longest runs to 1997.

Pernod, whose products range from Wild Turkey bourbon to pastis and the soft drink Orangina, also reported its results for 1987. Group net attributable profit rose 17.7 percent to 607 million francs and revenue climbed 7 percent to 10.7 billion francs.

Mr. Ricard said that sales in virtually all of Pernod's drinks sectors increased, more rapidly than the market developed.

Foreign sales represented about 25 percent of group revenue, compared with 23 percent in 1986. Pernod said it would continue to seek acquisitions enabling it to expand outside of France.

Mr. Ricard said Pernod had "several irons in the fire," but that talks on buying an Australian drinks company had broken down.

He predicted that group profit would continue to rise in 1988 because of more favorable corporate tax rates and dividends paid on Pernod's new 3 percent stake in Compagnie Financière de Suez.

(Reuters, IHT)



Chicago Merc trading: Fines for pushing, shoving and — rarely — punching range up to \$5,000.

Cross-Country Feud: It's Tradition

New York-Chicago Rivalry Even Hotter Since October

By Paul Richter
Los Angeles Times Service

NEW YORK — The traders at the New York Stock Exchange naturally felt a little superior last month when they heard that the Chicago police had nabbed a man for dressing up with a wig and makeup to cheat traders at a Chicago commodity exchange.

The man was claiming profitable trades and using his disguise to duck out on unprofitable ones — the kind of scam that, at the orderly New York Stock Exchange, "just couldn't happen," said James G. Gallagher, a New York trader.

Chicago traders are used to such jobs from their New York rivals and sometimes counter by bringing up Wall Street's insider-trading scandal or questioning whether New York traders really have a stomach for long odds. "They just don't seem to have the risk takers over there," said Howard Dubnow, a Chicago trader.

Rivalrous exchanges between Chicago and New York traders are a time-honored part of a relationship that has taken on new importance as the financial world debates how to prevent a recurrence of the October stock market collapse.

Foreign sales represented about 25 percent of group revenue, compared with 23 percent in 1986. Pernod said it would continue to seek acquisitions enabling it to expand outside of France.

Mr. Ricard said Pernod had "several irons in the fire," but that talks on buying an Australian drinks company had broken down.

He predicted that group profit would continue to rise in 1988 because of more favorable corporate tax rates and dividends paid on Pernod's new 3 percent stake in Compagnie Financière de Suez.

For most of their history, the two markets eyed

each other warily across a distance of 800 miles (1,300 kilometers) but had few dealings. In recent years, however, they have grown intimately interconnected, as huge institutional investors such as pensions and mutual funds discovered that they could cut their risk and land their profits playing the two markets simultaneously.

These days the two markets are like Siamese twins that ordinarily go about their business in harmony but sometimes set to squabbling, with frightening results.

"It's a guerrilla war that's sometimes hot, sometimes cool," said Merton H. Miller, a University of Chicago economist and champion of the commodity markets' cause. "At some level, it's always with us."

While their arguments seem often to be centered in technical minutiae, some say they are rooted in differences of culture and history between dominating New York and the Midwestern rival that always felt it was just as good.

"It's a competition that's always existed on a very fundamental level, starting with the rivalry between the Cubs and the old Brooklyn Dodgers and extending to other things," said John A. Wines, president of a trading and investment banking firm called The Chicago Corp.

"These people have different styles of doing business, different philosophies, different temperaments," he said.

A visit to the trading floors dramatically shows the differences between the New York market and Chicago's, which is less regulated, more physical and far riskier.

For all its cacophony, trading at the New York Stock Exchange is an orderly affair. A trader called a specialist supervises activity in each stock, pairing buyers with sellers, buying or selling the stock if others don't want to, and making some trades entirely for himself.

See RIVALRY, Page 11

U.K. Trade Gap Of £720 Million Jolts Markets

REUTERS

LONDON — Britain reported Friday that its current-account deficit narrowed to £720 million (\$1.32 billion) in February. But the figure, much bigger than the markets had expected, sent the pound and stock prices sharply down.

The gap between what Britain spent on foreign goods and services and what it earned from the rest of the world was almost twice as big as economists had anticipated, although it was narrower than January's record £844 million.

The February data worried investors, who fear that the economy is overheating and inflation is about to rise.

Government officials said that the deficit was the second-largest on record, exceeded only by January's shortfall. But they said that the data should be treated with more caution than usual because of changes in procedures for customs documentation.

Mark Brown, an economist at the stockbrokers Phillips & Drew, said, "There is some distortion in there, but people would be unwise to ignore these figures completely. They are telling us something about the underlying economy."

Officials said they expected the distortion caused by the new customs rules to have fully unwound when figures for April are released in May. February's results also reflected a ferry operators' strike, they said.

London stock prices, which had been hit hard on Thursday by falling oil prices and concerns over inflation, continued to fall. The Financial Times 30-share index fell 14.8 points, to close at 1,767.9, while the Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index fell 13.3 to 1,408.3. At one point, the 100-share index was down 23 points.

The pound fell more than 2 pence in London to close at 3.0763 Deutsche marks.

The government said that British exports fell 0.5 percent to £5.18 billion in February, while imports were down nearly 2 percent to £5.90 billion.

But offsetting that £1.3 billion deficit on merchandise trade was a £600 million surplus in earnings from such services as tourism, shipping and banking.

With a strong pound hampering exports and a continuing consumer spending boom encouraging imports, the government projects a

Retail Prices Climb 0.4%

REUTERS

LONDON — British consumer prices rose 0.4 percent in February, partly because of higher fruit and vegetable prices, to give an annual inflation rate of 3.3 percent, the Department of Employment said Friday.

The nation's consumer price index had been unchanged in January, when the year-on-year inflation rate was also 3.3 percent.

Market forecasts had centered on a monthly increase of 0.2 percent for February.

Prices for clothing, footwear and household goods were all higher, as winter sales ended at major stores. However, prices for motor vehicles and gasoline fell.

Employment Secretary Norman Fowler said in a speech Friday that there was no justification for excessive wage settlements amid low inflation and falling tax rates.

balance of payments deficit of £4 billion in 1988, compared with £1.7 billion in 1987.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, meanwhile, discussed the economy with the chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson, and the governor of the Bank of England, Robin Leigh-Pemberton.

The trade figures underscored Mr. Lawson's concerns about the rising value of the pound, which makes exports less competitive, and imports cheaper. He has advocated an unofficial target exchange rate of around 3 DM to keep the pound stable.

However, Mrs. Thatcher, whose chief concern is inflation, recently warned against government intervention that would stop the pound from rising further.

In the latest three months, British exports to the European Community fell 13 percent compared with the previous three months, while exports to North America rose by 3.5 percent.

Imports from the EC in that period were up 0.5 percent, but imports from North America were down 5 percent.

Dealers said the stock market's initial reaction to the trade data was predictable. They said that the pound's decline after the figures were released encouraged the market about the prospects for exporters.

Money rates, meanwhile, closed 1/16 to 1/8 point higher. The fall in the pound dashed hopes of a base rate cut, dealers said.

Market attention has focused entirely on the pound over the past week after a rise above 3.10 DM prompted an official cut in interest rates on March 17.

The prospect of further strength in the pound lay behind talk of another half-point base rate cut, which would have taken rates to 8 percent, the lowest in almost a decade.

The current-account figure obscured the fact that imports in both February and January were, on the average, down from the fourth quarter of 1987. Analysts said that this undermined the argument that the economy was overheating.

Currency Rates

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data for various international currencies.

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data for various international currencies.

Table with columns for Currency, Bid, Ask, and other market data for various international currencies.

Interest Rates

Table with columns for Rate, Bid, Ask, and other market data for various interest rates.

Table with columns for Rate, Bid, Ask, and other market data for various interest rates.

Table with columns for Rate, Bid, Ask, and other market data for various interest rates.

U.S. Money Market Funds

Table with columns for Fund Name, Assets, and other market data for U.S. money market funds.

Gold

Table with columns for Price, Bid, Ask, and other market data for gold.

South Korea Automaker Kia Tries to Carve a Niche in China

ASAN BAY, South Korea — Amid clear signs that the relationship between Seoul and Beijing is warming, Kia Motor Corp. is preparing to secure a foothold in China.

The automaker has begun clearing ground for a factory and loading facility at its west coast bay, which faces the big ports of China's Shandong peninsula just 250 miles (400 kilometers) across the Yellow Sea.

Kia is one of several South Korean companies preparing for an expected bonanza of direct trade with China.

Officially, China has been closed to South Korean trade since the 1950-53 Korean War. But geographical proximity and economic needs have caused unofficial trade to flourish in recent years, with two-way exchanges — mainly through Hong Kong — estimated at more than \$2 billion annually.

President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea has designated the speedy opening of official trade ties with China, followed by formal diplomatic relations by 1993, as a major goal of his new administration.

Last month Seoul took a giant step in that direction, announcing plans to build several major west coast ports and industrial complexes to handle the anticipated China trade.

Seoul's plans include construction of a huge harbor complex by the end of the century at Asan Bay, with annual cargo capacity of 48 million metric tons (53 million short tons).

On March 9, a Chinese leader publicly raised the possibility of direct exchanges with Seoul for the first time. Deputy Prime Minister Tian Jiyun said China must trade with South Korea to reduce Beijing's commercial dependence on Japan.

Kia, currently trailing its competitors, Hyundai and Daewoo Motor Co., did not wait for Mr. Tian's remarks before beginning its attempt to break into the Chinese market. Kia says openly that it would eventually like to build a car plant in China and is going ahead with its factory at Asan Bay.

"With the planned port, Asan Bay is the best place for making cars and exporting them," a company official said. The factory, to be completed next year, will have annual production capacity of nearly 700,000 units.

It will be our second plant, but this time geared specifically for export, it is possible to China," the official added.

"Everybody here is talking about China," a real estate agent at Asan said. "People here are experiencing a real change in their daily lives because of the heavy influx of investment in this area, not to mention the recent surge in land prices."

Development also is under consideration at Kusan, a port 110 miles south of Seoul. "We are studying replacing the old port with a new harbor, which could handle 3.5 million tons of cargo a year in the early 1990s," a maritime administration official said. "This port is the nearest to the ports along the Chinese coast."

Despite the absence of official trade relations, the official said, more than 300,000 tons of Chinese coal were unloaded at Kusan in 1986, up from 204,000 tons in 1985.

Another maritime official said: "Once direct trade begins, prospects are very bright.

You should remember you can sail from here to China in one day, and medium-size vessels could ferry cars and other light products across the Yellow Sea."

South Korean transistors, paper, household appliances, aluminum and textiles already are finding their way to China, while large amounts of Chinese raw materials are arriving in South Korea via Hong Kong and other places.

Officials say direct trade would give an enormous boost to South Korea's Yellow Sea ports. Kusan plans to build a huge industrial complex by 1992, Chamber of Commerce officials said.

IMF Urges Higher Value for Won

The International Monetary Fund on Friday praised South Korea's economic success, but urged Seoul's policy makers to boost imports and to extend the appreciation of its currency, the won. An IMF team, in a report issued at the end of a two-week policy discussion with Seoul officials, said rapid growth in the past two years had caused South Korea's trade surplus to swell excessively.

Egypt and IMF Are at Standoff but Keep Talking

Cairo Tries to Persuade Fund to Ease Pressure on Pace of Economic Reforms

By Olfat Tohamy
Special to the Herald Tribune

CAIRO — The Egyptian government is trying to persuade the International Monetary Fund to relax its conditions for rescheduling payments on the country's foreign debt.

The IMF's reaction will determine the support Egypt will get not only for the rescheduling, but also for the release of credits awaiting an IMF go-ahead.

Egyptian and IMF officials will hold another round of talks in Cairo next week, the second series in less than three weeks, on whether Egypt has made enough headway on the economic reforms demanded by the IMF when it signed a standby credits agreement in May. The IMF will decide whether Egypt will receive the second tranche of the \$325 million credit.

Differences between Egypt and the IMF began to widen three months ago, when the IMF delayed payment of the second tranche pending clarifications from the government on the key issue of reducing the budget deficit.

Egyptian officials reluctantly admitted that economic indicators during the second half of 1987 showed the deficit was above the limit set in the agreement with the IMF. But they cited poor revenues rather than rising expenditures as the reason.

The officials, led by President Hosni Mubarak, have made public statements assuring Egyptians that the government will not give in to pressures to adopt measures that would burden the poor.

Officially, China has been closed to South Korean trade since the 1950-53 Korean War. But geographical proximity and economic needs have caused unofficial trade to flourish in recent years, with two-way exchanges — mainly through Hong Kong — estimated at more than \$2 billion annually.

President Roh Tae Woo of South Korea has designated the speedy opening of official trade ties with China, followed by formal diplomatic relations by 1993, as a major goal of his new administration.

from measures that accelerate inflation, including heavy local borrowing and the issuing of bank notes to cover the gap between revenue and expenditures.

The IMF says Egypt is behind schedule in carrying out the agreement's reforms over an 18-month period ending in November. Besides reducing the budget deficit, Egypt agreed to increase domestic interest rates, reduce state sub-

sidies on basic goods, and unify a multi-tier exchange rate system under a three-phase plan.

Earlier this week, Egypt scrapped its commercial bank rate, allowing the revenue of financial, airline, shipping and insurance companies to be calculated at a free market rate. The Ministry of Economy's announcement said this was the final step in the process, but the move fell short of fulfilling the agreement with the fund on unifying rates and floating the pound by June.

At the cabinet meeting, the minister of state for cabinet affairs, said at a recent Chamber of Commerce meeting, "We do have disagreements with

the IMF, because IMF experts are technocrats and we are technocrats and politicians." Summing up the government's attitude in talks with the fund, he said, "Technocrats suggest solutions regardless of whether they are feasible, but politicians worry about whether they are feasible."

He stressed Egypt's interest in pursuing the process that has allowed it to reschedule part of its foreign debt, saying, "I don't think we have a problem with the IMF. We will reach an agreement."

Because of Egypt's reluctance to extend the measures it took during the second half of last year to reduce government control over prices, \$800 million in loans approved by the World Bank remain frozen.

Egypt is lobbying members of the Paris Club of Western creditors, with whom it has rescheduled part of its debt, to help soften the IMF's attitude. Summing up the rescheduling of \$12 billion of a total \$41 billion in outstanding debts is being carried out under a Paris Club arrangement based on the agreement with the IMF.

A decision on an official request to reschedule another part of Egypt's foreign debt is expected to be made next summer. It will be subject to approval by all 18 Paris Club members before that date, and will hinge largely on the IMF's opinion on reform measures carried out so far.

Receive 12 weeks of Value Line for \$95

This trial subscription is open to you only if no member of your household has subscribed to Value Line in the past two years. We make this special offer because we've found that a high percentage of new subscribers who try Value Line stay with us on a long-term basis. The increased circulation enables us to keep our subscription fees to long-term subscribers lower than would otherwise be possible.

Under the special trial offer you will receive the 2000-page Investors Reference Service (illustrated above) at no extra cost. You'll receive all the new full-page reports to be issued in the next 12 weeks on the more than 1700 American stocks and 92 industries regularly monitored by The Value Line Investment Survey.

In the Selection & Opinion section, which accompanies your weekly reports, you'll also get analyses and forecasts of the national economy and the stock market, guidance on current investment policy explaining Value Line's bullish long-term position on the securities markets... plus Value Line's specific stock selections.

Take advantage of this special introductory offer—and receive as bonuses without extra charge, the 2000-page Investors Reference Service and the "A Subscriber's Guide" booklet which explains how even inexperienced investors can apply thousands of hours of professional research to their own portfolios by focusing on only two unambiguous ratings, one for Trendiness (Performance in next 12 months), the other for Safety. Send payment along with name and address together with this ad to Dept. 613 L26

The Value Line Investment Survey
711 Third Avenue, New York N.Y. 10017
U.S.A.

Payment in local currency (British £50, French 5775, Swiss 6145, DM 175) and requests for information should be directed to: Value Line, Attn: Alexandre de Saint-Paul, 2 Ave. de Villiers, 75007 Paris, (Tel. 45.51.63.59)

Distributed by KLM Royal Dutch Airlines Publication Distribution Service (Holland). Allow a week for delivery.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Jardine Net Profit Rose 64% in '87

By Colleen Geraghty
Special to the Herald Tribune
HONG KONG — Jardine Matheson Holdings Ltd., the Hong Kong financial, real estate and retail conglomerate, reported Friday that its profit leaped 64 percent last year to a record 784 million Hong Kong dollars (\$100.4 million).

tax and minority interests rose 58 percent at Dairy Farm, 29 percent at Mauderin Oriental, and 20 percent at Hongkong Land.
The percentage increases for Dairy Farm and Mandarin are based only on estimated 1986 earnings because 1987 was their first year as independently held public companies.

company's 1987 earnings. Financial services contributed 27 percent, as did property, hotels, and transport services combined.
Only the engineering and construction unit performed poorly.
Although Jardine has adopted a deliberate policy of global diversification, 70 percent of its earnings are still derived from business in Hong Kong and China. The company has been seeking to boost its investments in the region since the October stock market collapse.

"We think the valuations are better in Hong Kong," Mr. Powers said. "The problem is that it's difficult to find large investments here."
Jardine's withdrawal of its \$23-a-share bid for a 20 percent stake in Bear, Stearns & Co. after the New York investment firm's stock price was nearly halved in the October downturn, Bear, Stearns is suing Jardine for breach of contract, and Mr. Keswick said that a renewed bid was unlikely.

"We continue to like financial services, but our view on acquisitions is very cautious at the moment," Mr. Powers said.
With virtually no debt and with a net cash position of just under \$100 million, the company could afford to spend at least \$300 million on acquisitions at the moment, analysts estimated.

Hearing Is Set On Defections At Lord, Geller

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — A judge has ordered former executives of Lord, Geller, Einstein, Einstein to show why they should not be enjoined from setting up a new advertising agency and soliciting employees or clients of their old firm.
Out Group, a subsidiary of WPP Group of Britain and the parent of Lord, Geller, Einstein, presented an injunction Thursday in New York's state Supreme Court to prevent the new agency from operating. A hearing is scheduled Monday.

Japan Airport Builder Picks French Design for Terminal

Consulting fee of 18 million yen, he said. Aéroports de Paris did not receive additional money.
A Kansai official who asked not to be identified said the company had been under pressure from Japanese industry to support a plan developed by a leading Japanese consultant, Nikken Sekkei.
Welcoming the decision, an EC spokesman, Michael Lake, said, "It demonstrates that serious proposals, with good ideas, good technology and hard work can be fruitful even in the traditionally difficult area of the Japanese market."

consulting fee of 18 million yen, he said. Aéroports de Paris did not receive additional money.
A Kansai official who asked not to be identified said the company had been under pressure from Japanese industry to support a plan developed by a leading Japanese consultant, Nikken Sekkei.
Welcoming the decision, an EC spokesman, Michael Lake, said, "It demonstrates that serious proposals, with good ideas, good technology and hard work can be fruitful even in the traditionally difficult area of the Japanese market."

Ford Rejects Appeal for Scottish Factory

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
LONDON — Ford Motor Co. has rejected an appeal by a British labor union delegation to change its mind and locate a £40 million (\$73 million) plant in Dumdee, Scotland, the British Broadcasting Corp. reported Friday.
Ford managers in Detroit told a visiting union delegation that the decision was final because a last-minute agreement by Britain's Trades Union Congress, a national labor federation, to a single-union accord at the electronics plant was not unanimous, the BBC said.

Nordstjernan Raises Bid for the Swedish Builder ABV to \$624 Million

STOCKHOLM — Nordstjernan AB, the Swedish industrial conglomerate, raised its bid Friday for the building company Amerad Betong Vagforbetring AB to 400 kronor per share from 325, valuing the company at about 3.7 billion kronor (\$624 million). But ABV rejected the offer.
Also Friday, a consortium led by AGA AB, an electricity and timber conglomerate, and Mo & Doronjo AB and Svenska Cellulosa AB, the forestry products groups, said they had won backing for a 5.7 billion kronor bid for the power and forestry company Graningeverken AB from its largest shareholder, Skanska AB.

Nordstjernan already has a 15 percent stake and 30 percent of the voting rights in ABV. ABV's managing director, Sven-Ake Johansson, said Nordstjernan's bid did not change the company's opinion that a merger would create an added value for ABV or its shareholders.
Lennart Eriksson, an analyst with Handelsbanken, said, "We haven't seen the last of this yet. There is obviously great resistance in ABV to this takeover."
A merger of ABV and Nordstjernan's own building company, Johnson Construction Co., would create Sweden's second-biggest building company after Skanska.

At the same time, many blue-chip Swedish companies have had an unusually successful year. The 16 largest made a total of 35 billion kronor in profits, and analysts say that prospects for 1988 are even better.
This year's bids include the two biggest ever in Sweden, a 5.9 billion kronor offer by the forestry company Stora Kopparbergs Bergslags AB for Swedish Match AB, a diversified household goods company, and a 6.1 billion kronor bid by MoDo for two smaller pulp and paper firms, Iggesund AB and Holmens Bruk AB.

"Swedish companies have very high liquidity," said Lars Jansson, an analyst at the brokerage F&T. "And premiums paid show that they think they get higher return on capital by investing in other companies than putting it in the bank."
Ms. Foster said the latest two takeover battles would be closely watched. "If they go through, it could open the flood doors for many more hostile bids," she said.
Although share prices have recovered from their lowest levels, analysts say that many companies are undervalued. Stock prices are still 19 percent below the levels seen before October's market collapse.

RIVALS: New York-Chicago Feud Even Hotter Since October Collapse

(Continued from first finance page)
make a comfortable living," said William W. Rosenman, a partner in the specialist firm of Fowler & Rosenman.
By contrast, the futures trading pits are scenes of furious disorder, where hundreds of traders compete and collide in pursuit of the fastest trade at the best price. Any trader can snipe a deal with any other.

the post where the specialist conducts his auction. Traders at the Merc's S&P pit often make deals across its full 42-foot diameter.
The risk in the futures pits is reflected in the turnover rate among traders, which Mr. Melamed estimates at 20 percent a year among newcomers. Others put the figure at 30 percent.

the Chicago and New York markets.
These investments caught on because they allowed investors essentially to bet on whether the stock market as a whole was headed up or down. Such bets could protect investors from punishing losses on stocks if that market suddenly plunged.

tees that are among the most heavily funded anywhere.
But it is unclear whether its might will be sufficient to fend off the current efforts to increase regulation. Many observers believe that Mr. Phelan of the NYSE has already won the public relations offensive by persuading the public of the connection between the stock market's dangerous swings and the many kinds of trading.

The two trading centers have clashed as promoters of competing investments, argued over how the financial world should be regulated, and disagreed on how to handle eruptions of trading volatility.

weekly turnover of three or four seats.
Turnover among specialists is less frequent at New York's Big Board, partly because it's almost impossible for the inexperienced to get a position on the floor. And despite post-crash complaints that specialists are undercapitalized, they generally are backed with more capital than commodity traders.
The Big Board's specialists most often start as clerks and spend seven to 10 years working up to that position, specialists say. Typically, they will first trade in a seat that has been bought by one of the specialist firms for prices that currently run \$700,000.

Trading in these index futures boomed as billion-dollar investors developed lightning-quick, computerized strategies for buying and selling huge blocks of stocks, stock-index futures and related investments. These new trading tactics made huge profits for the New York stock traders as they stimulated more and more trading in both cities during the five-year bull market.
But many New York traders feared the volatility that accompanied them. The big investors' split-second buying and selling shook the markets, driving the Dow Jones industrial average up or down 30, 50 — even 75 points in a day.

Well before the collapse, many on Wall Street contended that these price gyrations would scare investors from the market and threaten a way in which American businesses had always raised money to run their offices and build their factories.
The stock traders' worst fears were realized when the Dow fell 508 points on Oct. 19. New York soon seized on speculative futures trading as a key cause, and called for sharply higher margins on futures.
"There's been a fear that speculation has been overwhelming the other functions of the marketplace," said John J. Phelan Jr., chairman of the New York Stock Exchange.

The Chicagoans saw New York's call for higher margins as a frontal assault. "The New York Stock Exchange knows you can't say to your government, 'Kill my competitor so I'll be better off,'" said Mr. Miller, the free-market advocate. "So they want to Washington and said, 'Kill my competitor so the country will be better off.'"
The Chicago commodities markets have marshaled strong political force over the years to fend off efforts to increase regulation. The industry has staunch allies in Congress and political action commit-

Save 40% or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune. The longer you subscribe the more you save.

or more off your newsstand price when you subscribe for 12 months to the International Herald Tribune. The longer you subscribe the more you save.

Table with columns: Country/Currency, 12 months + 52 ISSUES, % SAVINGS, 6 months + 26 ISSUES, % SAVINGS, 3 months + 13 ISSUES, % SAVINGS. Rows include Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, etc.

*In Germany, hand delivery is available in major cities on publication date. For details and rates, please check here and fill in your address below.
**At these rates, you can get early morning hand delivery in the following cities: Oslo, Stavanger, Stockholm, Göteborg and Madrid.
Offer valid through March 31, 1988 for new subscribers only.

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

To: Subscription Manager, International Herald Tribune, 181, Ave. Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Tel: (1) 46 37 93 61. Tlx: 612832. Please check the subscription term you desire:

Form with checkboxes for subscription terms: 52 extra issues with a 12-month subscription (364 issues in all), 26 extra issues with a 6-month subscription (182 issues in all), 13 extra issues with a 3-month subscription (91 issues in all). Includes fields for name, address, city, country, and card account number.

Indigo Take-off
Newspaper investors drove McGraw-Hill down from \$85 to \$40 in the '87 crash for fear an ensuing recession would hurt its advertising revenues. Write, phone, fax or tele for complete report on why Indigo says shares of such companies will soar as Wall Street underestimates their massive contributions to information provided to networks growing as rapidly as 50 percent annually.

Friday's AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street. Do not reflect late traded elsewhere. Via The Associated Press

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %
10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0

High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %	High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. %
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0
10 1/4	10 1/4	IBM	4.0	10 1/2	10 1/4	IBM	4.0

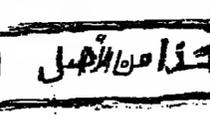
INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 25th March 1988

Fund Name	Price	Fund Name	Price	Fund Name	Price	Fund Name	Price
AL-AMAL GROUP	1.25	AL-AMAL GROUP	1.25	AL-AMAL GROUP	1.25	AL-AMAL GROUP	1.25
AL-AMAL GROUP	1.25	AL-AMAL GROUP	1.25	AL-AMAL GROUP	1.25	AL-AMAL GROUP	1.25
AL-AMAL GROUP	1.25	AL-AMAL GROUP	1.25	AL-AMAL GROUP	1.25	AL-AMAL GROUP	1.25

Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Note	Rate	Issuer/Note	Rate	Issuer/Note	Rate
Alaska Pacific	7.50	Alaska Pacific	7.50	Alaska Pacific	7.50
Alaska Pacific	7.50	Alaska Pacific	7.50	Alaska Pacific	7.50
Alaska Pacific	7.50	Alaska Pacific	7.50	Alaska Pacific	7.50

Be sure that your fund is listed in this space daily. Telex Matthew GREENE at 613595 for further information.



CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower Despite Intervention

NEW YORK — The dollar fell against major foreign currencies Friday in New York despite intervention by the U.S. Federal Reserve.

Table with 3 columns: Currency, Rate, Change. Includes London Dollar Rates, Deutsche Mark, Swiss Franc, etc.

when the market opens," he said. The dollar had closed mostly lower in Europe also, despite the Bank of Japan's intervention.

against other currencies as well as against the dollar. The pound plummeted in London late in the morning on news that the British current account deficit was \$720 million (\$1.32 billion) in February.

Sumita Says Credit Policy Will Be Steady

TOKYO — The Bank of Japan governor, Sato Sumita, said Friday that the central bank would maintain current credit conditions, emphasizing price stability while keeping a close watch on exchange rates.

Oil Prices Edge Up but OPEC Date Is in Doubt

NEW YORK — Oil prices edged up Friday amid uncertainty about the date of a meeting of OPEC's pricing committee. On the New York Mercantile Exchange, the May contract for West Texas Intermediate, the benchmark U.S. crude, closed at \$17.03 a barrel.

A spokesman for the Venezuelan Energy Ministry said Friday that a meeting of the committee had been called for April 6, but that the date might be changed. Oil industry sources said that no major initiative was to be expected from such a meeting.

The Northern Hemisphere and high oil inventories, "spot" or free market prices have fallen by around 20 percent this year, tempting OPEC producers to discount on cartel-mandated prices.

SEC Foresees Litigation of Big Fraud Cases

WASHINGTON — David S. Ruder, the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, says his agency's staff might be required to litigate "large fraud cases" this year and might need more money than the agency sought in its budget request for the 1989 fiscal year.



David S. Ruder

Moscow Hints At ADB Role

MANILA — Igor Rogachev, the Soviet deputy foreign minister, said Friday that Moscow might seek membership in the Manila-based Asian Development Bank.

Banking Strains Expected to Keep Fed From Lifting Rates

NEW YORK — Continued gains in the U.S. financial system probably preclude any move by the Federal Reserve policy makers to raise interest rates when they meet Tuesday, economists say.

working with federal regulators on a \$1.5 billion bailout. "I suppose one could make an economic case that the Fed might consider tightening perhaps, but you also have to consider the Dallas district," said Stephen Sifer of Lehman Government Securities Inc.

indicate that there are continued and significant stresses in the banking system. "In addition to these banks, large parts of the thrift industry are under financial pressures, economists noted, which puts extra pressure on the Fed to refrain from raising interest rates.

"Any big rise in funding costs to those banks will exacerbate that situation," said Mr. Sullivan of Dean Witter. James Blumenthal, of Irving Securities Corp., does not agree with those who feel that the central bank is being more restrictive.

Friday's OTC Prices. MASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time. This list compiled by the A.P. consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar volume.

Large table of stock market data with columns for 12 Month High, Low, Div. Yld, 1988 High, Low, 4 P.M. Cls, Net Chg.

Table of stock market data for various companies, including 12 Month High, Low, Div. Yld, 1988 High, Low, 4 P.M. Cls, Net Chg.

Table of stock market data for various companies, including 12 Month High, Low, Div. Yld, 1988 High, Low, 4 P.M. Cls, Net Chg.

Table of stock market data for various companies, including 12 Month High, Low, Div. Yld, 1988 High, Low, 4 P.M. Cls, Net Chg.

Table of stock market data for various companies, including 12 Month High, Low, Div. Yld, 1988 High, Low, 4 P.M. Cls, Net Chg.

ACROSS

1 City on the Alabama
6 Hawaiian goose
10 Thunderstruck
14 Turkish pavilion
19 Bay Window
20 Done
21 Pith
22 Roman handles
23 Artificial
25 Foreigner
27 "— Lay Dying"
28 The study of
30 Mil. rank
31 Parlor piece
33 Small sandpiper
34 Candles
38 Placed on Elba, e.g.
39 Move in a slalom race
40 Bluster
42 Coin minter's blank
45 TV's vocal equine
47 Novelist Sinclair
49 "Yes —" S. Davis Jr.

ACROSS

53 One of the "deadly seven"
54 Cat fancier
57 Reduce a fever
58 "Wait — Dark," 1967 film
60 Kohoutek, e.g.
61 TV sitcom
62 Red Sea port
63 Tokens of assurance
65 Emboss metal
67 William — Years
68 Existence: Comb. form
69 Cubic meter
70 Mars: Comb. form
71 Musical notations
73 Off balance
74 Blue-penciled
78 Items on pitchers' mounds
79 Sound in a round
80 "Clo-Clo" composer
82 Babe Ruth's retired number
83 Forbidden
84 Like a goldfish
87 (benz) heroine

ACROSS

88 Katarina Wit feat.
89 Contract
90 Inaugural
91 Partner to
92 Declaration signer
94 Bulgarian money
97 Pub pastime
99 Member of a safari
102 Legendary co-founder of Route
104 Impede
108 S.A. country
109 Awakener's stretching activity
114 A Thai tongue
115 Epithet of
117 Study of engraving upon gems
119 Mature
120 Ex-constellation
121 Rare
122 "Boleto" composer
123 Golfing great
124 Cupid
125 Novelist
126 Jenny Lind, e.g.

Vocabulary Builder By Brett A. Blaylock

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54
55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90
91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108
109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Malachuk.

DOWN

59 People of Riga
62 King of Naples, 1808-15
64 Distressful call
66 Soviet collective
67 Counterfeit
69 Corset
71 Dog star
72 Source of lime
73 City in Artois
74 Tannery
75 Heath

DOWN

76 Saarinen
77 Doyen
79 Oates book, 1989
81 Encircle, with "in"
84 Bow and arrow
85 Channel control
86 Stick's alternative
89 Rely
95 Rute bird

DOWN

96 Common
98 Purports
99 Max and Bugs
100 U.S. Senator from N.C., 1954-74
101 Yawning
102 Rock Starr
103 Volley
105 "... a feeling and —"
106 Fuzed

DOWN

107 Author of "The White Company"
110 Coll. World Series sponsor
111 Skin: Comb. form
112 Nautical chains
113 — dixit
116 Education org.
118 Nomologist's forte

DOWN

1 Couches
2 Clear a tape
3 Lawful
4 N.Y.C. landmark
5 "Restaurant," A. Guthrie opus
6 Black: Fr. reverter's cry
7 Greek
8 Medieval church-music signs
9 Artificially mischievous
11 Best practical arts
12 Part of Q.E.D.

DOWN

13 Actress Moore
14 Dorothy Gale's stony
15 Part of speech: Abbr.
16 Inedible orange
17 More rational
18 Wails
24 Actress Ritter
26 Service-station word
29 Cervantes's aunt
32 Pertaining to bells
35 Devotee of the practical arts
37 Put up

DOWN

38 One of the Cyclades
40 Vertical piece in a door frame
41 Rake
42 Vent
43 Selenite, to Ovid
44 Macular's forerunner
46 White: Lat. 48 Stage
50 Physician's accelerator
51 Noted netman
52 Approximate
55 Straight muscles
56 Tragedy written in 1604

ANCESTORS: 900 Years in the Life of a Chinese Family
By Frank Ching. 528 pages. \$22.95. William Morrow, 105 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. 10016.

Reviewed by Jean Fritz

It becomes obvious after reading Frank Ching's "Ancestors: 900 Years in the Life of a Chinese Family" that the point of departure for the study of Chinese history should not be dynasties or emperors, but one family in this family-oriented society. Ching, a correspondent for The Wall Street Journal who left China at age 3, just before the Communist takeover, may not have realized as he started this quest for his roots how well documented his history was, nor how intertwined were the stories of individual family members with the records of the government itself.

The Ching (Qin according to modern spelling) family may or may not date back to the First Emperor remembered for his famous terra cotta army, but it can be traced, generation by generation, to 1049 and the birth of Qiu Guan, a famous romantic poet whose success, like that of most scholar-officials, depended not only on his ability but on the whims of the court.

The book is long, as it needs to be, for it is

BOOKS

necessarily a slow process for a reader even to begin to grasp the sense of accumulated time with which the Chinese live. Not only does time stretch backward from ancestor to ancestor but forward — indefinitely and capriciously. Death seems to have little effect on a person's career. A writer, no matter how long dead and safely buried, might still be in danger if an emperor happened upon his writing and was angered. One such writer had his body dug up and burned. The body of his father, who had to assume responsibility for having had such an indiscreet son, was also dug up and burned.

On the other hand, a person could do very well posthumously. Qiu Guan, the First Ancestor, was blacklisted on a stone tablet two years after his death but had the good fortune four years later to have his punishment canceled when the stone tablet was struck by lightning. Twenty-three years afterward he began receiving honors. Qiu Yubo in the 14th century, however, was perhaps the most dramatic illustration of the irrelevance of death. Pleading retirement, Qiu Yubo twice declined to serve the emperor. Although he finally submitted, the emperor never quite forgave those early rebuffs. When Qiu Yubo died, Emperor Zhu appointed him the

city god of Shanghai. "Yubo was reluctant to serve me in life," he said. "Now let his spirit serve me in death." And according to legend, Qiu Yubo has been kept busy performing miracles, one as late as 1826.

It is amazing how, irrespective of the centuries, so much detail, so many anecdotes and such a variety of personalities have been uncovered in this series of semi-biographies. There were several sons officially honored for filial piety — two knocked their heads on the ground until they drew blood in order to share the pain of their father's illness. There were hermit poets, men famous for their longevity, tutors to princes, bandit fighters, a Keeper of the Imperial Diary and Qiu Xiangye, who failed so many examinations he was given honorary mention as a "Distinguished Failure."

Some of the most memorable passages are those in which Ching draws his readers into his search, a search often attended by sheer luck. So it was when an elderly gentleman happened by as Ching was standing before mysterious blank stones at a likely burial spot. Chipping away at what turned out to be a protective coating of plaster, the gentleman revealed the names of Qin family members that had been hidden from the ravages of the Red Guards. In 1985 a helpful peasant guided Ching to all that remained of Qiu Yao's grave. Remarkably, the peasant was from the same family that had been given the job of caring for the grave in the 16th century.

Frank Ching's book is a tour de force: a compelling story of a personal quest that incorporates a 900-year history of China in which the Qius were intimately involved in most major events; a picture of a social system built on the firm foundation of strong family units dominated by Confucian ideals, yet shackled by rigidity and made insecure by the vagaries of peopled power. The book is written in a straightforward, clean, reportorial style, but one comes away with the sense that in his long encounter with his past the author has touched the bedrock of strength upon which the Chinese people draw. It deserves to be read.

Jean Fritz, born and brought up on the Yangtze River, has written three books on China for young people. She wrote this review for The Washington Post.

DENNIS THE MENACE

...AND NOW YOU CAN BURP TAMI.
"THOSE COOKIES AREN'T THAT GOOD!"

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	
52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	
77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	
102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	22	17	Beijing	4	1
Amsterdam	11	10	Bombay	32	28
Antwerp	11	10	Hong Kong	27	23
Barcelona	14	13	Manila	30	26
Berlin	14	13	New Delhi	31	27
Birmingham	14	13	Shanghai	19	16
Boston	13	12	Singapore	30	26
Budapest	13	12	Tokyo	19	16
Cardiff	13	12			
Copenhagen	13	12			
Dublin	13	12			
Edinburgh	13	12			
Hamburg	13	12			
London	13	12			
Lyon	13	12			
Moscow	13	12			
Paris	13	12			
Prague	13	12			
Stockholm	13	12			
Zurich	13	12			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, March 25

Market	Index	Change
Amsterdam	123.2	+0.8
Brussels	123.2	+0.8
Frankfurt	123.2	+0.8
London	123.2	+0.8
Paris	123.2	+0.8
Stockholm	123.2	+0.8
Zurich	123.2	+0.8

PEANUTS

WHAT'S THIS NEW PIECE THEY'RE PLAYING? I'VE NEVER HEARD OF IT...
SOME CONDUCTORS LIKE TO PERFORM NEW MUSIC TO CHALLENGE THEIR LISTENERS.
BOKING IS CHALLENGING?

BLONDIE

YOU BOYS WANT TO BREAK FOR A SNACK?
GREAT IDEA
NOW THOSE ARE THE MAN-SIZED SANDWICHES HE MAKES
THAT'S THE ONLY KIND HE MAKES
NOW I'M READY FOR SOME MORE POKES
AND I'M READY FOR SOME SLEEP
NEXT TIME I'LL BRING TEA AND CRUMPS

BEEBLE BAILEY

THE SMITHSONIAN HAS ARCHIE BUNKER'S CHAIR... ALAN ALDA'S GIN MILL...
WHY NOT BEETLE BAILEY'S BED?

ANDY CAPP

C'MON, NOW, GENTLEMEN, TIME TO PLEASE!!
JACKIE'S ASKING FOR A FAT LIP, JACKIE IS

WIZARD of ID

I THINK I'D LIKE TO BE IN A DIFFERENT FIELD
TRY THE NORTH FORTY

REX MORGAN

WHERE ARE WE GOING, ERIC?
FOR A 50-YARD WALK, THERE'S SOMETHING I WANT TO SHOW YOU!
I DECIDED I'D GIVE YOU YOUR WEDDING RING IN ADVANCE! HOW DO YOU LIKE IT, DARLING?
IT'S BEAUTIFUL... BUT AS I TOLD YOU, I'M NOT SURE I'M READY FOR MARRIAGE! I CAN'T ACCEPT THIS, ERIC!

GARFIELD

GARFIELD!
PERFECT TIMING

SATURDAY'S FORECAST — CHANNEL: Heavy. FRANKFURT: Showers. GENEVA: Showers. LONDON: Heavy. NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. PARIS: Partly cloudy. ROME: Partly cloudy. TOKYO: Partly cloudy. ZURICH: Partly cloudy. WASHINGTON: Partly cloudy. YOKOHAMA: Partly cloudy.

Various vertical advertisements and notices on the right edge of the page, including "Italian Cities", "REBOARD", and "BUSINESS PEOPLE".

SPORTS

Villanova, Somehow, Does It Again

Kentucky Outwitted

By Thomas George

New York Times Service

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — Villanova did it again. It outscrapped and outwitted and outmaneuvered Kentucky for another shocking NCAA basketball tournament victory, this one by 80-74 in the Southeast Regional semifinals.

Now Villanova is a victory away from reaching the Final Four in Kansas City, Missouri. Three years ago, coach Rollie Massimino took his team to the national championship, winning the final from Georgetown in Lexington, Kentucky.

Thursday night, Kentucky learned first-hand how Massimino forces opponents to play his way. Kentucky entered the game as the Southeastern Conference champion and with a 27-5 record. Villanova finished in the middle of the Big East Conference and had 23 wins and 12 losses.

Villanova established that the game would be played in second gear. And when it finally let Kentucky's reins loose, Kentucky was so frustrated and tense that it eventually tightened the noose itself. Villanova gained an 11-point halftime lead and boosted that to 49-36 before Kentucky closed within 4 points in the second half.

Kentucky moved as close as 74-70 with a minute left. But on each Kentucky spurt, Villanova spread its players on the court and relied on Kerry Wilson's dazzling ball-handling. It was Wilson driving for a basket or Doug West hitting off a clear-out or Mark Plinsky shooting a one-handed bank shot as the 45-second clock expired.

It was Villanova making all the pieces fit. West finished with 20 points, as each Villanova starter made double figures. Wilson had six assists. Rex Chapman led Kentucky with 30 points.

Villanova took good shots, took good care of the ball and took the spins away from Kentucky en route to a 43-33 halftime lead. The Wildcats from the Southeastern Conference seemed to stand by and watched as the Wildcats from the Big East set the pace.

In the final 4:42 of the half, Villanova outscored Kentucky, 14-3. Villanova was outbreathed in the half, 16-12, but made up for that by outshooting Kentucky, 57.6 percent to 47.8 percent.



Richmond's Steve Kratzer looks for room between Mike Vreeswyk and Duane Causwell of Temple.

Oklahoma Downs Louisville, 108-98

New York Times Service

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama — Oklahoma swept to a 108-98 victory over Louisville in the Southeast Regional basketball semifinal, setting up a meeting with Villanova Saturday for the regional final.

Billy Tubbs, Oklahoma's coach, said all season that when his team wins to score 100 points and loses, the loss is his players' fault. But when Oklahoma scores 100 points and loses, he said, it's his fault.

Oklahoma scored its 100th point in this shootout Thursday night with 2 minutes, 38 seconds left. Stacy King lofted a soft jump hook in the lane that sank and gave Oklahoma a 100-87 lead.

After that basket, King winced and glanced over at the bench. Tubbs smiled and nodded.

The players had again placed the monkey on Tubbs' back, and he gladly accepted. Oklahoma, with King's score, had scored 100 points for the 20th game this season. And in those games, Tubbs is 20-0.

From the coaching standpoint, it was hard-fought," Tubbs said. "I thought our guys responded well in several critical situations, especially at the start, when Louisville jumped out. We came back by shooting the 3-point shot. Our guys are all very willing to take the 3-point shot."

Louisville made more field goals (40-39), but Oklahoma made more three-point shots (10-5).

Temple Stops Richmond

By Peter Alfano

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — His tie was loosened and what was once a neatly pressed white shirt was now in need of lumbering John Chaney, Temple University's basketball coach, looked as if he had just finished a tough day at the office. Appearance, however, can be deceiving as Chaney and his team proved in the East Regional NCAA championship semifinal.

The Owls, the No. 1 team in the country, increased their record Thursday night to 32-1 with an impressive 69-47 victory against Richmond. It was a game that Temple was expected to win, but perhaps not quite as handily given Richmond's upset victories against Indiana and Georgia Tech last week.

For its part, Temple experienced some shaky moments winning its first two games of the tournament. But the Owls played their best all-around game thus far. Mark Macon, the freshman guard who led the team in scoring, had 24 points. Mike Vreeswyk, the junior forward, added 19.

Chaney, though, is a difficult person to please. Even with his team ahead by 37-42 late in the game, he paced on the sidelines, berating his players. "There were things I felt we were not doing against their zone," he said.

Chaney was particularly incensed when Vreeswyk attempted a behind-the-back pass that resulted in a turnover. "I got possessed by an evil being," Vreeswyk said afterward, his coach even smiling for a change.

Dick Tarrant, the Spiders' coach, had only the nicest things to say about the Owls. "They have no weaknesses," he said. "Temple was beatable if we played a flawless game and hit a high percentage of shots, about 60 percent. We hit 35 percent instead."

Chaney maintained that there was no extra pressure on his team in the tournament because of its national ranking. He also dismissed trying to handicap the field, saying that a number of teams had a chance to win.

Both teams followed the script in the first half, Temple leading 32-26. Chaney calls Macon and Vreeswyk designated shooters and they combined for 19 points. Tim Perry, 6-foot-9-inch (2-meter) forward, added 9 points and had 8 rebounds.



Alberto Tomba, with his brother Marco, after Friday's fall.

Italian Olympic Panel Cites Cheating in Track

The Associated Press

ROME — The Italian Olympic Committee, after a three-month investigation, announced Friday that Italian officials falsified the long jump result at the 1987 World track and field championships in Rome to ensure that Italy's Giovanni Evangelisti won the bronze medal.

The executive committee of Italy's highest sports authority said disciplinary measures will be taken against eight officials of the Italian track and field federation involved in the scandal. They included federation's secretary-general, Luciano Barra, and Enzo Rossi, the technical director of the national track team.

The Olympic committee, citing a report by an official inquiry commission, said that the measure of 8.35 meters, which allowed Evangelisti to take the bronze medal from Larry Myricks of the United States, "was not the one actually reached by the Italian athlete."

The error in measuring Evangelisti's jump was not accused of wrongdoing.

Carl Lewis of the United States won the gold medal in the long jump event at the World championships, ahead of Robert Emmian of the Soviet Union.

Television film showed that Italian officials put the marker in the sand at a fixed measure before Evangelisti jumped.

Cheating in sport is not considered a crime and Italian judges who recently investigated the case ruled there were no grounds for issuing criminal charges.

Italian Olympic Panel Cites Cheating in Track

list's jump was not a result of faulty electronic equipment "but of the action" of Italian officials who were identified by the investigation, the committee said.

Those who arranged the result, according to the investigation, were five judges who measured the long jump event at Rome's Olympic Stadium last Sept. 5.

The committee implied they acted in agreement with Barra and Rossi.

Evangelisti's measure, set on his last jump, had been immediately questioned by experts and some athletes. The Italian Olympic committee, facing mounting international pressure, began an official investigation in January.

Disciplinary action against the eight Italian officials involved in the case — ranging from a temporary suspension to a life ban from sport activities — will be decided by the track and field federation at a later date.

Evangelisti, who said in December he was ready to give back the bronze medal, was not accused of wrongdoing.

Carl Lewis of the United States won the gold medal in the long jump event at the World championships, ahead of Robert Emmian of the Soviet Union.

Television film showed that Italian officials put the marker in the sand at a fixed measure before Evangelisti jumped.

Cheating in sport is not considered a crime and Italian judges who recently investigated the case ruled there were no grounds for issuing criminal charges.

Duke Squeaks by Rhode Island

New York Times Service

EAST RUTHERFORD, New Jersey — Rhode Island University gave Duke its biggest scare of the NCAA basketball tournament thus far, but the Blue Devils survived, 73-72, and advanced to the East Regional final Saturday against Temple.

"They're a good team, boy, a really good team," said Mike Krzyzewski, the Duke coach. "We got a bad half out of our system, but we mucked this out against a very fine team."

Duke won Thursday night primarily because it was able to slow the tempo in the second half, forcing Rhode Island into a half-court game. Duke also won because it had more depth and outscored Rhode Island, 47-33. And yet, the Rams came close to beating Duke and the odds.

"We played a great game against a very good team," said Tom Penders, the Rhode Island coach. "I told the kids we were staying in until they dragged us up the floor."

At the outset, it looked as if Duke was going to outclass Rhode Island. The Blue Devils led 18-5, and guard Tom Garrick of Rhode Island had three fouls of 13 minutes remaining in the first half. Penders decided to take a chance. He left Garrick in the game, knowing he could not afford to have 20 points sitting beside him on the bench.

Kenny Green, a forward with a sunny disposition, came into the game, and he and Carlton Owens led a comeback that enabled Rhode Island to lead briefly, 37-36. The Rams were challenging Duke, which was getting into foul trouble.

That theme continued into the second half as Rhode Island surged ahead, 45-40. Duke looked disorganized as it was being bullied by the Rams, especially by Green, who was asserting himself under the basket.

Still, Rhode Island stayed close. The Rams pressured Duke with a full-court zone trap, resulting in turnovers. But the price was having to foul Duke, and center Robert Brickey, made four free throws in the final 64 seconds to keep his team barely ahead. "It's something I work a lot on in practice," he said.

Duke Squeaks by Rhode Island

led a comeback that enabled Rhode Island to lead briefly, 37-36. The Rams were challenging Duke, which was getting into foul trouble.

That theme continued into the second half as Rhode Island surged ahead, 45-40. Duke looked disorganized as it was being bullied by the Rams, especially by Green, who was asserting himself under the basket.

Still, Rhode Island stayed close. The Rams pressured Duke with a full-court zone trap, resulting in turnovers. But the price was having to foul Duke, and center Robert Brickey, made four free throws in the final 64 seconds to keep his team barely ahead. "It's something I work a lot on in practice," he said.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

National Basketball Association Standings

Table showing Eastern Conference, Western Conference, and Pacific Division standings with columns for team, W, L, Pct., and GB.

CAA Results

Table showing East Regional and Southeast Regional basketball results.

World Cup Skiing

Table showing Men's and Women's World Cup Skiing results for various events.

Figure skating

World Championships

Table showing Women's World Figure Skating Championships results.

Tennis

Table showing Women's Tennis results for various events.

Fouts of San Diego Chargers Retires

The Associated Press

RANCHO SANTA FE, California — Quarterback Dan Fouts, who led the San Diego Charger's record-setting offense in the late 1970s and early 1980s, announced his retirement from professional football.

"After 15 years, this body has taken about as many hits as it can," Fouts said Thursday. He said his decision was a mutual one by him and club officials. Fouts, 36, came to the Chargers in 1973 as a third-round draft choice from the University of Oregon. He became the starter later that year, replacing his boyhood idol, Johnny Unitas.

Fourteen years later, Fouts overtook Unitas in passing yards to become the NFL's second greatest passer. He leaves with 43,040 passing yards, trailing only Fran Tarkenton, who has 47,003.

Fouts of San Diego Chargers Retires

led a comeback that enabled Rhode Island to lead briefly, 37-36. The Rams were challenging Duke, which was getting into foul trouble.

That theme continued into the second half as Rhode Island surged ahead, 45-40. Duke looked disorganized as it was being bullied by the Rams, especially by Green, who was asserting himself under the basket.

Still, Rhode Island stayed close. The Rams pressured Duke with a full-court zone trap, resulting in turnovers. But the price was having to foul Duke, and center Robert Brickey, made four free throws in the final 64 seconds to keep his team barely ahead. "It's something I work a lot on in practice," he said.

George Bell Can Tell You Why Johnny Can't Run

By George Vecsey

NEW YORK TIMES SERVICE

FORT LAUDERDALE, Florida — Want to know why Johnny can't run? Want to know why Joenic can't jump? Want to know why people are plodding and lumbering all around you on the sidewalk as you walk to work?

Troubled because the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic keep winning the huge and the bobble?

To be sure, Americans were flabby and wheezing before the designated hitter was adopted by the American League in 1973. The Russians had already launched Sputnik. The Brazilians had already given Pele to the world.

Then the designated hitter sent a message to America: relax, take it easy, your turn will come around again. Drink a soda. Look at Playboy. Watch the soap. Think the back.

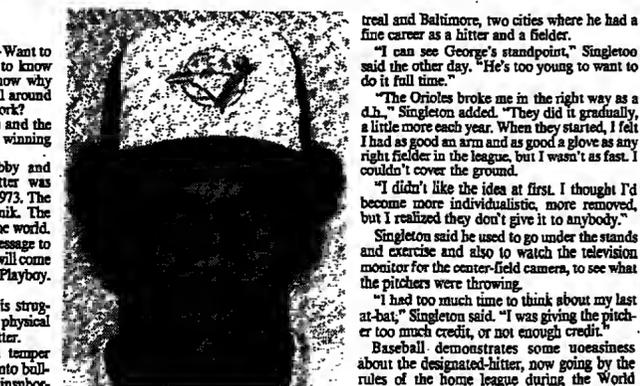
Now a player named George Bell is struggling valiantly against the mental and physical deterioration of being a designated hitter.

Bell made his point by having a temper tantrum in public, sulking in the Toronto bullpen between innings and talking about insubordination before he accepted a part-time move to designated hitter, at least temporarily.

Ever since Bell started playing the game at the age of 2, or whenever they start baseball in the Dominican Republic, he has understood the essence of the game: You play it. You take your turn at bat and then take your turn in the field. It's easy to make fun of George Bell. Go ahead. Temperamental jerk. Makes too much money. Won't talk to the press most of the time. Shunned in the final week of the season as the Blue Jays blew the division lead.

But he was also the most valuable player of his league, a feared hitter, a terrific outfielder, and still only 28 years old, not a fading relic. The Blue Jays' management sounds surprised and defensive about its plans. They say they just wanted to protect George Bell.

Now that they wanted to protect him from? They wanted to protect him from another despicable trend in baseball, artificial turf. No matter what study the artificial-turf peo-



George Bell designated benchwarmer

ple come up with, players know they tear up their legs on artificial turf because their feet slide out from under them. They also know their legs suffer from the pounding on the concrete-like surface. Football players tackle each other on turf — even worse.

To protect George Bell from their own surface, the Blue Jays wanted to take a proud athlete, the most valuable player, theoretically an idol and a role model to children from San Pedro de Macoris to Thunder Bay, and turn him into a benchwarmer, a part-timer, a panti-ward, a mollycoddled, a couch potato, a scrubbie, a mickel back, a field-goal kicker.

The valiant protest by George Bell has touched a number of people in this baseball-playing world. It also touched the memory of Ken Singleton, now a broadcaster in both Mon-

real and Baltimore, two cities where he had a fine career as a hitter and a fielder.

"I can see George's standpoint," Singleton said the other day. "He's too young to want to do it full time."

"The Orioles broke me in the right way as a d.h.," Singleton added. "They did it gradually, a little more each year. When they started, I felt I had as good an arm and as good a glove as any right fielder in the league, but I wasn't as fast. I couldn't cover the ground."

"I didn't like the idea at first. I thought I'd become more individualistic, more removed, but I realized they don't give it to anybody."

Singleton said he used to go under the stands and exercise and also to watch the television monitor for the center-field camera, to see what the pitchers were throwing.

"I had too much time to think about my last at-bat," Singleton said. "I was giving the pitcher too much credit, or not enough credit."

THE PARIS EDITION

The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934

Waverley Root, renowned journalist and food writer who wrote for the International Herald Tribune for many years, first came to France in 1927. He intended to stay a few months and remained, except during World War II, for more than half a century.

Toward the end of those years, he decided to write his memoirs of Paris in the late 1920s and early 1930s: what it meant to be young at that time in Paris and what it meant to be a newspaperman there.

"Root's angle of vision is far more journalistic than literary," said The New York Times, "which makes it rather different — refreshing in a way — from that of most other memoirs of the period." Other critics agree in their praise of "The Paris Edition."

"Elegantly done... a minor masterpiece" — The San Francisco Examiner.

"Highly enjoyable... consistently civilized and amusing" — The New York Times Sunday Book Review.

"Full of charm, humor, good sense and even wisdom" — The New Republic.

"Very entertaining" — The New Yorker.

"Clean, cool and wonderfully evocative" — The Los Angeles Times.

"Delightful" — Washington Post Book World.

"Immense wit and charm" — Smithsonian Magazine.

"The Paris Edition: The Autobiography of Waverley Root, 1927-1934" was edited by Samuel Abt, a Deputy Editor of the International Herald Tribune. Published by North Point Press, "The Paris Edition" can be ordered directly from the IHT by using the coupon.



Herald Tribune

International Herald Tribune, Book Division, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Nanterre Cedex, France.

Payment is by credit card only. All major cards are accepted. (Please note that French residents may pay by French francs, at the current exchange rate. We regret that checks in other currencies cannot be accepted.)

Form for credit card payment with fields for card number, name, address, and expiration date.

Please send me _____ copies of THE PARIS EDITION: The Autobiography of Waverley Root 1927-1934 at U.S. \$16.95 each, plus postage: \$4.00 each in Europe; \$7.00 each outside Europe.

Form for name and address information.

POSTCARD

No News in Notrees

By Lisa Belkin
New York Times Service

NOTREES, Texas — In an act of hope, determination or just plain boredom, Kim Baumgardner and her husband, Sam, are planting trees in this dusty West Texas town. Two tiny shrubs, all but hidden by barbed wire, sit in the center of a newly purchased plot next to the Baumgardner home. Mrs. Baumgardner's best friend used to live there. Recently she moved away.

Nearly everyone has moved away from Notrees. Old-timers recall that there were once several hundred people here; even as recently as the 1980 census, there were 338. Now there are 41 or 42, depending on whether you count Jennifer Whitehead's newborn son, who has not yet come home from the hospital in Odessa, 26 miles (42 kilometers) to the west. The entire town spans several hundred feet on both sides of Highway 302. The town has a gas station, a post office and two side streets.

There used to be several oil-drilling camps here too. But over the years they moved away, and their employees had no reason to remain. Now nearly everyone who lives in Notrees works for the Shell Oil plant on the edge of town. "I say they should rename it No-people," quipped Missie King, who has worked in the Notrees post office for 12 years. "There are trees — some, at least. But there aren't no people."

There were no trees in Notrees when it was named in 1944. The Post Office Department told Postmaster C.J. Brown to find a descriptive name, and so he did. Virtually all the couple of dozen or so trees that are here today, planted by residents over the years, are either dead or dying, victims of dust storms, brush fires and cloying oil fumes.

Blackie Robertson chopped off the tops of the trees outside his house last month, because they were dying for lack of water anyway. Only the trunks and the amputated branch stumps remain, standing in stark outline against a flat landscape. Birds crowd onto the telephone line near his home, having no other place to sit.

Robertson, who runs a cattle ranch, has been a resident for 24 years and remembers when the town had a café, a beer hall and a school. A former bronco rider, he still wears his spurs. The smaller his hometown gets, the better he likes it. "I'd rather be off 20 minutes away from any town," he said. "When you get stuffed up around people, it's like Peyton Place."

Mrs. Baumgardner agrees that "everybody knows everybody else's business." She likes that. "Everybody can watch my kids," she said. "I wouldn't let my kids outside in Odessa. It's dangerous there."

Mrs. Baumgardner was born here 25 years ago, when her father worked for Shell. She, her three children and her husband, a Shell employee, live in the house where she grew up. She has been outside Texas once, for a vacation in New Mexico.

WHAT'S new in Notrees? Well, the service station reopened last month, much to everyone's relief. It had been closed for three months, until the previous owner sold it to J&J Trucking, the only other business for miles. Now Robertson does not have to go to the tiny nearby hamlet of Goldsmith to buy his cigarettes.

Also new is the "for sale" sign in front of Charlie and Sybil Lovelace's home. Nine years ago they paid \$72,000 for the house, the only two-story structure in town, and they say they will be happy if they can sell it for \$40,000. Lovelace worked at the Shell plant for 25 years, and has lived in Notrees for nine years. But, having retired March 1, he wants to move farther east. "We want to live where there's drug stores and hospitals and other things people need when they're very mature," Mrs. Lovelace said.

And, of course, there is Mrs. Baumgardner's garden — the two Italian blue cypresses she chose because they were "cute." She says she knows that other trees in Notrees are dying, but insists hers will live. "The other ones are kind of deserted," she said. "No one comes around to water them. No one cares about them."

She points proudly to the two mulberry trees her father planted years ago, still thriving in the front yard, and to the cedar and the weeping willow growing happily out back. She has watered them once a week for as long as she can remember, and now she drags a hose to the plant next door and waters her own plants every other day. "It's something that will last," she said.

The Intelligence of the Roosevelts

By Marjorie Williams
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — "Daring Grace," wrote Theodore Roosevelt to his daughter-in-law in July 1918, the year his grandson was born, "the picture of a darling wee bunny Archibus made me so dreadfully homesick for him. I long for him, and shall crown every kind of aboriginal nursery song to the blessed wee person."

That is the extraordinary heritage of Archibald Bulloch Roosevelt Jr., former CIA officer and husband of Lucky Roosevelt, U.S. chief of protocol. But "For Lust of Knowing: Memoirs of an Intelligence Officer" is largely the story of how Archie saved himself from the wretched fate of being a Roosevelt.

"I've always been attracted by the exotic," he says. "I didn't want to fall into the mold: I was brought up as a Groton-Harvard-Long Island-New York type, and I didn't want to fall into that."

According to the former CIA director Richard Helms, Roosevelt is the real McCoy, "an uncommonly good intelligence officer." The subtitle of his book is something of a misnomer, however: it is discreet to a fault about his CIA activities. More than anything, Archie Roosevelt's memoir is a romance in the tradition of the British Arabists, an account of his love affair with the East. "When I speak of an intelligence officer," he writes tellingly, "it is in the old-fashioned sense, perhaps best exemplified in fiction by Kipling's British political officers in India."

With an initial leaning toward academia, he learned at one time or another 20 different languages, from Arabic to Old Norse to Middle High German. (Being a Roosevelt had its advantages after all: "I learned Russian at home," he says. "I taught myself six languages, and I learned how to speak by talking to the Polish gardener.")

World War II was the welcome disruption that turned him toward his passion. Sent to North Africa and the Middle East as an Army intelligence officer, he came away with strong opinions about French colonialism and Soviet expansionism in those regions — and about American my-

opia toward them. He also came away confirmed in his lust for the East. At war's end he joined the CIA, which he served until 1974 — as chief of stations including Istanbul, London and Madrid, and later in Washington as a high-level administrator.

In the course of events he married properly (to Katharine Tweed, daughter of the Wall Street lawyer Harrison Tweed), and improperly divorced. After the 1950 divorce, "I pondered it night after night," he writes, "and concluded that perhaps my nature was too different from that of the New Englanders with whom I had spent my youth. My next wife would not be a Yankee, but perhaps a warm, smiling Southerner with a softer nature, or even an Arab girl, a black-eyed Hourli like many I had seen — but over touched — over the last few years. I had known a few married to British and Americans in the Middle East and their husbands all appeared to be serenely happy."

Only a few months later, Roosevelt found a Southern belle and black-eyed Arab rolled into one: 21-year-old Vassar student. He was then on loan to the Voice of America, where Selwa Showler, who was about to graduate, was referred for a job interview. "The minute Archie saw me," she says, "he understood me. He knew my history practically from one look at my face."

They were married three months later. "I took this little thing right out of Vassar," he says, and suddenly you can see generations of Roosevelt males behind him. "I didn't want anyone else to see her first."

Washington, of course, produces lots of attractive, well-married ladies in slim Chanel suits and smiles of businesslike sociability. Some of them work for Archie and some of them serve their husbands' careers, and a few, lately, do both. But Lucky Roosevelt, who at 59 is paid \$77,500 a year to be the best-managed person in the United States, has the accommodations down so completely that she could give lessons in the type, is yet too extravagant a personality to belong to it.

Like many others, she salutes both her lord and her master at every turn, as in: "You know how



Archie Roosevelt and his wife, Selwa, U.S. chief of protocol.

darling Ronald Reagan is, I mean he's the most adorable man, he's so sweet and nice. And Archie's just like that."

But she is not like others. She has, first, the distinctive, dark good looks of her parents' native Lebanon. And with Middle Eastern parents, a Southern upbringing and a patina of Roosevelt reserve, at 59 she has the air of struggling to fit too many parts into too small a container; of Betty Davis auditioning to be Joan Fontaine.

Her parents, both of the Druze sect, raised their two daughters in conservative Kingsport, Tennessee. Her father, who immigrated at 16 and started as a peddler, built up a dry goods business only to lose it in the Depression and begin over.

Although Selwa is a common name in Lebanon ("It's like Ann, or Jane or something"), people in the South thought her name was exotic thing in the world. Over time, the nickname "Lucky" evolved. "I was lucky at cards," she says.

After decades of fudging what he did for a living — pretending to work for the State Department, answering questions about his career with vague generalities — Archie Roosevelt seems to enjoy the mild exhibitionism of authorship. But in this interview, he doesn't

get to enjoy much of it. He is asked about the great discretion he used in writing the book whether it was his choice, the CIA's, or both.

"Well, the thing is," he says, "I can say that I served overseas for the agency, always as chief of station. But I couldn't say what stations I was chief of. But if you read the book —"

"Now, Archie," Lucky interjects. "You have to be very careful." Minutes later, Archie is warming to a description of his old craft. "Now, intelligence — its function is to find out what's going on in all the countries of the world and of course the number one intelligence target is the Soviet Union."

"Now, Aar-chie," says Lucky. "That is perfectly all right to say," he asserts with some asperity.

"No, but you're — I'm the chief of protocol," Given her position, she cannot countenance any slurs on other countries or their leaders. "Archie," she says, "is innocent where the press is concerned."

The next morning she will call and say, "I didn't ever want to stop him from saying what was on his mind, but there were times when I thought he was on thin ice. I can't be associated with some-

thing about foreign leaders or countries that might be pejorative. I just never would in this job. I just might as well quit as do that."

"It didn't bother me," Archie says of the anonymity that inevitably accompanies intelligence work. "because I had self-confidence. But we'd have friends from the foreign community who'd say, 'Why doesn't Archie ever make ambassador? At his age, shouldn't he be an ambassador?' He seems to know quite a lot about the countries, and to be doing a good job, and why does he never get promoted?"

In the end, of course, it was his wife who made ambassador. While the Roosevelts were moving around the world, returning to Washington for occasional stretches, Lucky worked as a writer.

In November 1981, when Nancy Reagan was being widely criticized as extravagant, Lucky wrote a rousing defense in The Washington Post asking, "When is the press going to give the first lady a break?" She made this diagnosis of Nancy Reagan's difficulties: "Mrs. Reagan is shy, sensitive and vulnerable. She cannot dissemble. She is so honest she cannot 'stage' events to make her look good."

Two months later, President Reagan's first chief of protocol, Leonore Anneberg, resigned. Michael K. Deaver, the White House deputy chief of staff, suggested that Lucky Roosevelt replace her — an idea prompted in large part, according to several former White House staffers, by her article. "The name Roosevelt didn't hurt any, either," added one.

In 1974, when he retired from the CIA, Archie took a job with the Chase Manhattan Bank as director of international relations. If he is mentioned these days chiefly as Mr. Lucky Roosevelt, he takes this in stride. "He has been so supportive of me in this job," she says.

"Well, I have no insecurities about myself," Archie says. "So I don't mind playing second fiddle and being a prince consort, and picking up her train. I mean, after all, she spent her life following me around. I think she's got this coming to her."

PEOPLE

Ex-Mistress of Heifer Opens Third Round

The legal battle between Heifer and his former mistress Carrie Leigh intensified with Leigh and her attorney suing Playboy magazine publisher Lester K. Heifer, who has also filed a \$35-million "palimony" suit against Heifer, and her attorney Marvin Mitchellson, allege Heifer slandered them by falsely accusing them of criminal acts at a March news conference when he sued a countersuit. Heifer's countersuit they were guilty of "gross misuse of the judicial process" in the palimony action was "a legal attempt at extortion and libelity." Leigh, a 24-year-old former Canadian model who had a four-year relationship with Heifer and Mitchellson, are each claiming \$16 million in damages in the slander suit. In a statement, Heifer responded: "I think Mitchellson needs to go back to law school. What he is calling slander are charges in our legal response countersuit — and we fully intend to prove them in court." Leigh's original suit against Heifer charged that he broke promises support her.

Leslie Anne Monk of England won the less-than-covered "Lantern" award, finishing last in the 1,940-mile race. The 1988 race was held in Alaska, eight days after the winner Susan Bates. The rookie made across the finish line in the 1,918 mile (1,840-kilometer) Anchorage-to-Nome race Thursday, in 4th place at 19 days, 13 hours, 22 minutes and 55 seconds. Fifty-two teams started the 16th annual Iditarod race on March 5.

In Houston Rosalynn Carter presented the \$10,000 Oscar Koring award from the Rothko Club Foundation to Cardinal Paul Cullen Egan for his work in the civil rights movement. Egan, 71, was called "a truly great man" by the awarding group, who was a "brilliant shining ray of light" during a Brazilian military regime.

When the "Rat Pack" reunion concert tour comes to Capital City outside Washington March 27, Dean Martin will not be with his singing pals Frank Sinatra, Sammy Davis Jr., Kidney Prophet, and doctor's orders are going keep the 70-year-old Martin off tour for three to four weeks.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

SAVE MORE SUBSCRIBE BEFORE MARCH 31, 1988 to the INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PERSONALS

DEPARTING PROBLEMS? In French or English speaking residential relocation and relocation near Geneva. Tel: 022 71 44 45

TODAY IS A SPECIAL DAY for 188 Corporate Golden Centenaries. Tel: 022 71 44 45

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE ITALY

Who in Rome PALAZZO AL VELABRO Luxury apartment house with furnished flat, available for 1 week and more. Phone: 06 4925, 679450. Write Via del Velabro 14, 00186 Rome.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE FRENCH PROVINCES

From Paris towards Fontainebleau on the Chateau de Fontainebleau. 14 ha Chateau XVIII. 5.2 ha in the Bois de Fontainebleau. P.1.0 M. 34 ha Chateau de Roy. 7.0 M. 00186 Rome.

PRESTIGIOUS HOMES From Paris towards Fontainebleau on the Chateau de Fontainebleau. 14 ha Chateau XVIII. 5.2 ha in the Bois de Fontainebleau. P.1.0 M. 34 ha Chateau de Roy. 7.0 M. 00186 Rome.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED A NEW WAY OF STAYING IN PARIS The Claude Residence FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE. Fully furnished, fully equipped, immediate reservations. Tel: 43 59 47 97

GREAT BRITAIN 61 BLD DE LA SAUSSURE Direct owner, high class impeccable apartment. 2 bedrooms, of fully equipped. Parking P11,000. Fully furnished. Tel: 022 71 44 45

MONACO PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO For the SALE, PURCHASE, RENTAL, MANAGEMENT of REAL ESTATE PROPERTY contact A.G.E.I. 26, bd. de la République, Monaco. Tel: 93 56 00 00. MEX 479 417 AC. Tel: 93 56 00 00. MEX 479 417 AC.

PARIS & SUBURBS FOOT 400 sqm. Very beautiful, old, refined building, dominating view, balcony, park, 02114 43 03 03

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE FRENCH PROVINCES

SOUTHWEST FRANCE Furnished country house for 7 to 8 persons. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, swimming pool, 20 ha of land, 10 ha of vineyard, 10 ha of olive grove. Tel: 05 43 23 00 00

SWITZERLAND BARRA AREA, 3-bedroom house, sun, pool, small garden, garage, long lease. Tel: 022 71 44 45

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE SWAPPING flat in Paris, SW France for some in Paris, April 29. Needs sleep 4 adults & 2 children. Tel: 01 43 23 00 00

EMPLOYMENT EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

NORWEGIAN EXECUTIVE 34, fluent English, some French & German, seeks challenging international employment or consultancy engagement worldwide. M.Sc. in engineering with previous technical experience within sub-sea technology covering mechanical and electrical engineering. 21 years' head with independent managerial responsibilities. Proven skills as a communicator and with genuine leadership efficiency. Write to P.O. Box 130, Sandvika, Norway. Tel: 47 2-92836

HAVANA AREA, 28, 4 languages, 4 yrs in oil banking seeks position in commodities trading. Call 6071 968 0146 Boston

GENERAL POSITIONS AVAILABLE

PRESALE AGENTS WANTED for a number of countries worldwide, including eastern countries, for electrical equipment. Write to: HEBEL, restaurant, shop, trademark firms. 59

Successive 2 D-6642 Metlach 3 / West Germany Tel: 0-6642-616, 3 / 445242 DMS D

DUTCH HOUSING CENTRE B.V. Dutch rental. Veldhuys 71, 6733 AA Amstelveen. 020-444444 Fax: 673344

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

DAKS LONDON LONDON PARIS MUNICH GENEVA HONG KONG TOKYO HAMBURG ATHENS

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE ITALY

Who in Rome PALAZZO AL VELABRO Luxury apartment house with furnished flat, available for 1 week and more. Phone: 06 4925, 679450. Write Via del Velabro 14, 00186 Rome.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE FRENCH PROVINCES

From Paris towards Fontainebleau on the Chateau de Fontainebleau. 14 ha Chateau XVIII. 5.2 ha in the Bois de Fontainebleau. P.1.0 M. 34 ha Chateau de Roy. 7.0 M. 00186 Rome.

PRESTIGIOUS HOMES From Paris towards Fontainebleau on the Chateau de Fontainebleau. 14 ha Chateau XVIII. 5.2 ha in the Bois de Fontainebleau. P.1.0 M. 34 ha Chateau de Roy. 7.0 M. 00186 Rome.

PARIS AREA FURNISHED A NEW WAY OF STAYING IN PARIS The Claude Residence FOR 1 WEEK OR MORE. Fully furnished, fully equipped, immediate reservations. Tel: 43 59 47 97

GREAT BRITAIN 61 BLD DE LA SAUSSURE Direct owner, high class impeccable apartment. 2 bedrooms, of fully equipped. Parking P11,000. Fully furnished. Tel: 022 71 44 45

MONACO PRINCIPALITY OF MONACO For the SALE, PURCHASE, RENTAL, MANAGEMENT of REAL ESTATE PROPERTY contact A.G.E.I. 26, bd. de la République, Monaco. Tel: 93 56 00 00. MEX 479 417 AC. Tel: 93 56 00 00. MEX 479 417 AC.

PARIS & SUBURBS FOOT 400 sqm. Very beautiful, old, refined building, dominating view, balcony, park, 02114 43 03 03

REAL ESTATE TO RENT/SHARE FRENCH PROVINCES

SOUTHWEST FRANCE Furnished country house for 7 to 8 persons. 5 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, swimming pool, 20 ha of land, 10 ha of vineyard, 10 ha of olive grove. Tel: 05 43 23 00 00

SWITZERLAND BARRA AREA, 3-bedroom house, sun, pool, small garden, garage, long lease. Tel: 022 71 44 45

REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE SWAPPING flat in Paris, SW France for some in Paris, April 29. Needs sleep 4 adults & 2 children. Tel: 01 43 23 00 00

EMPLOYMENT EXECUTIVES AVAILABLE

NORWEGIAN EXECUTIVE 34, fluent English, some French & German, seeks challenging international employment or consultancy engagement worldwide. M.Sc. in engineering with previous technical experience within sub-sea technology covering mechanical and electrical engineering. 21 years' head with independent managerial responsibilities. Proven skills as a communicator and with genuine leadership efficiency. Write to P.O. Box 130, Sandvika, Norway. Tel: 47 2-92836

HAVANA AREA, 28, 4 languages, 4 yrs in oil banking seeks position in commodities trading. Call 6071 968 0146 Boston